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KANSAS TO PASTURE FEWER CATTLE THIS YEAR.

Number, However, Will Greatly Exceed Early Expectations Because of Lower Freight and Pasture Rates.

The number of cattle that will be pastured in Kansas this year will probably be slightly less than a year ago, according to information gathered by a representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets. A decided change in sentiment in this regard has occurred during the past six weeks or two months. Late in the winter it appeared that practically no cattle would be sent from Texas breeding grounds to northern pastures. Deflation of cattle prices which began last fall and continued throughout the winter was so severe and entailed such tremendous losses that many cattlemen seemed determined to discontinue operations, at least for a time.

Two factors, however, were largely responsible for the decided change in the situation. On Mar. 17 a ruling was made whereby beginning Apr. 1 and continuing until July 15 freight rates governing movements of cattle from the Panhandle of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to points in Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, and the Northwest for pasturing were reduced approximately 35%. Rates are now approximately the same as they were before Aug. 26, 1920.

Pasture Rates Decrease.

The second occurrence which had a tendency to encourage stockmen to graze cattle was a general lowering of pasture rates throughout Kansas and the Osage district of Oklahoma Compared with a year ago these rates have decreased from $2 to $4 per head per season. Most of the leases this year are based on rentals ranging from $6 to $11 per head with a few as high as $12. These prices compare with an average of $8 to $15 in 1920 and of $10 to $20 in 1919, the latter being the record year for such enterprises.

While it now seems probable that the movement of cattle from the Southwest to Kansas pastures will be only slightly less than that of a year ago, there will probably be fewer small cattlemen engaged in this industry this year. The big outfits are not expected to materially decrease their operations. In this connection it should also be remembered that the number pastured during the season of 1920 was estimated at 25% less than a year earlier.

From present indications the number of cows sent North to pasture will also be below normal. Their value, in the opinion of

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

During the week under review hog values at Chicago slumped to the lowest levels in virtually five years. Beef steers dropped to the lowest point of the year. Sheep prices were maintained fairly well. Receipts of all classes were moderate. Fresh meat trade was generally slow with beef and mutton registering gains (p. 242).

Grain prices contained their downward trend, cash prices declining with the futures (p. 252).

The advanced season for fruits and vegetables was reflected in an active carlot movement. Most lines held steady with the exception of potatoes and new onions (p. 248).

Butter prices reacted downward under slightly heavier receipts of domestic stock and withdrawal of buying power. Cheese markets were extremely dull with prices remaining practically unchanged (p. 247).

Hay prices were generally lower under receipts of undesirable grades. Feed markets continued dull with offerings exceeding requirements (p. 250).

Seed markets witnessed a good demand for clover in the North and East, while alfalfa and Kentucky blue grass prices continued to advance (p. 251).

Cotton spot and future prices remained relatively steady. Average middling declined to a new low point (p. 254).

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF OLD CROP CABBAGE NEARING END.

Movement About 3,000 Cars Greater This Season Than Last—New Crop Shipments Smaller.

The shipping season for main crop cabbage is almost ended except from New York State and scattered car lots from other sections. Shipments of the main crop for the season have been about 3,000 cars greater than last season. Shipments of the new crop, however, are fully 2,000 cars behind last season's record. Net carload supplies of early and old cabbage have been only 1,000 cars more than last season yet the prices show extreme contrast.

Last season the opening prices for New York Danish type cabbage in the principal consuming centers were $30 to $50 per ton; the high range of $100 to $140 was reached the middle of January, and sales were made around $100 per ton the last of March. This season the range in the early part of the season was $10 to $20 per ton, and prices at no time exceeded the midwinter range of $15 to $30, while quotations through the spring months were even lower than in the early part of the season, ranging generally $8 to $15 per ton bulk. Similar con-

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RUMANIA'S WHEAT HARVEST 93,000,000 BUSHELS.

Same Districts in Prewar Years Produced 174,000,000 Bushels—Area Planted This Season 5,500,000 Acres.

Rumania, which now includes Bessarabia on the northeast, formerly a southwestern Government of Russia, and Transylvania on the west, will this year harvest only a little more than half the prewar average of wheat for this region, due to a decreased acreage. The prewar five-year average of the wheat crop for Old Rumania, Transylvania, and Bessarabia was 174,000,000 bus. Indications for this season's harvest are for a total of only 93,000,000 bus.

Rumania, by reason of its changed boundaries, is a good example of the difficulties under which statisticians labor when trying to make comparisons between present and prewar grain acreage and production figures.

Districts Form "Greater Rumania."

In comparing Rumania's present acreage and crop figures with corresponding prewar figures it is necessary to separate Bessarabia from Russia, and Transylvania from Hungary, and add them to Rumania. This consolidation forms what is known in the Liverpool grain trade as "Greater Rumania." Bessarabia was one of Russia's best agricultural districts. Before the World War Transylvania formed almost the entire eastern half of Hungary, and covered about one-third of Hungary's grain growing region. All of the region under discussion in this article is primarily a winter wheat region except Bessarabia, which grows both spring and winter wheat.

The wheat crop of Old Rumania ranged from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bus., with an occasional larger or smaller crop, depending upon whether conditions were especially good or poor. For the five-year period, 1909–1913, the average wheat production was approximately 88,000,000 bus., grown on an area of 4,576,000 acres. Exports of wheat and flour averaged 52,370,000 bus. The area sown to wheat last autumn for the 1921 harvest was only 2,700,000 acres, or less than 60 per cent of the prewar average.

The area sown to wheat in Transylvania for this season's harvest is estimated at 1,700,000 acres, which is about half of the prewar average.

Bessarabia's winter wheat acreage is estimated at 550,000 acres. The average for the years 1909–1913 for the winter wheat area in Bessarabia was 1,106,000 acres and for spring wheat 694,000, a total of 1,800,000.

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Live Stock and Meats

HOGS ON CHICAGO MARKET SLUMP TO NEW LOW POINT.

Beef Steer Prices Also Decline Sharply—Sheep Values Fairly Well Maintained.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Further depression in prices marked trade in cattle and hogs during the week ending Apr. 9. Beef steer prices dropped close to the lowest levels of the year, while hogs at Chicago were the lowest in virtually five years. The sheep market held up fairly well at most points.

The lower price schedule on beef steers attracted additional export orders, European buyers taking a total of 1,198 from Chicago alone. This makes a total of about 2,300 shipped from Chicago for export during the past two weeks. Foreign buyers also bought matured wethers and heavy lambs for export, taking 1,696 on the Chicago market, or a total of over 3,000 for the past two weeks.

Sheep Receipts Break Record.

Receipts of sheep for the year to date have broken all previous records for that period. Total receipts at Chicago so far this year are more than 50% greater than those of the corresponding period a year ago, while the 10-market total for the first three months of 1921, amounting to 3,242,164, shows a gain of 584,172 over the corresponding period in 1920.

Cattle receipts last week at 10 markets gained 11,500 over the previous week and 8,700 over a year ago. Hog receipts at around 439,000 were 4,500 less than the previous week and 15,600 less than a year ago. Sheep supplies for the week totaled 244,000, showing a loss of 3,200 from the previous week, but a gain of 90,000 over a year ago.

Cattle.—Prices of all classes and grades of cattle closed at lower levels, beef steers leading the decline. Prices on that kind were 50¢ to $1 under the close of the previous week. Weighty beef steers were slow sellers and were hardest hit at all points. On the other hand, light weights were comparatively scarce, especially at Chicago, and best grades were only about 50¢ lower. South St. Paul reported lighter weight steers only 25¢ lower.

Lower Grades Decline Least.

Partly because of country competition and a demand from retailers for cheap carcass beef, low-priced steers showed the least decline, resulting in a still narrower spread in beef steer prices. On certain days a difference of only 75¢ to $1 covered the extreme range of the bulk of beef steer sales at Chicago. This represented the narrowest range in years.

At Chicago choice heavy beef steers opened the week at $10, but at the close $9 was the highest price obtainable for weighty bullocks. Prime 700-lb. steers and heifers, however, brought $9.50 on Thursday. East St. Louis reported a $9.75 top early in the week on choice light beeves with $9.40 the highest price paid for heavy stock.

Yearlings brought $9.50 at Kansas City early in the week with $9.15 the highest price paid for heavies. Top beef steers at Omaha brought $9.25. A spread of $8 to $9 took the bulk of beef steers at Chicago during the week. Export orders for beef steers strengthened the Chicago market toward the close. Foreign orders call for 1,200 to 1,450-lb. weights of good choice steers. Kansas City reported a fairly broad movement of cattle from Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. It is reported that many of the Colorado pulp-fed cattle are being finished on corn this year.

Declines on butcher she stock were relatively less severe than on beef steers, resulting in a still narrower spread between beef steers, cows, and heifers. At Chicago bulk of fat cows sold around $5.50 to $7.50 and at times choice light heifers outsold heavy steers.

The bull market was depressed at all points throughout the week and substantial declines were the rule. Bologna bulls sold around $4 to $4.50 at Chicago, or $1 lower than three weeks ago. Beef bulls, weighing in excess of 1,600 lbs. were hammered hard, while young, light-weight animals reached $6.50 and better, sometimes selling in competition with beef steers.

There was a very narrow outlet for canner cows and steers as many of the packers report they are no longer canning meat. Prices of canner cows dropped sharply at all points, healthy appearing kinds selling under $2 at Chicago, with few as high as $3.

Veal Calf Receipts Large.

Chicago continues to receive large supplies of veal calves, mainly from dairy districts in Wisconsin. Prices, however, held about steady at recent declines except on light weights which declined 25¢ to 50¢. Omaha reported vealers steady; Kansas City and East St. Louis steady to a quarter higher. A spread of $7 to $8 bought the bulk of vealers at Chicago although shippers paid $8.50 to $9.50 for selected 150 to 180-lb. weights.

With prices of fat stock unevenly lower and packers claiming that prices were still too high in comparison with dressed meat, the low byproduct markets, and a tightening money market, country buyers were timid and last week's stocker and feeder trade was slow and droopy. Prices worked 50¢ to 75¢ lower at points under review. Half-fat steers which recently were in best demand were hit hardest. Country demand seemed to center on light stocker steers which were available mostly around $5.75 to $7. Grass is re-

(Concluded on page 246, column 1.)

BEEF AND MUTTON ADVANCE WHILE OTHER MEATS DECLINE.

Trading During Week Generally Slow—Choice Beef Still Scarce—Light Lamb Wanted.

Although trade in fresh meats was generally slow during the week ending Apr. 9, there was a slight improvement and an upward tendency on beef and mutton and Monday's advances were well maintained. Daily declines on other meats were a feature of the week's trade at eastern markets, while Chicago was relatively steady on all except pork cuts.

Beef.—Choice steer beef was scarce at all markets but ample for the limited demand. The liberal supply of good and medium grades was firmly held at Monday's opening prices and some accumulation resulted. Boston was the strongest point, additional gains of $1 being made on steers and 50¢ on cows. Barring a decline of 50¢ on good cows at New York the trend was upward. Heavy steers were slow sellers in the carcass and were sold principally in cuts. An uneven demand for bulls caused prices to fluctuate. New York and Chicago declined $1, while gains of 50¢ to $1 were made at other markets. The general firmness of kosher beef markets during the first half of the week was followed by sharp declines at New York and Chicago during the latter half and closing prices were off $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. Other markets held steady under a slow demand.

Choice Veal Offerings Scarce.

Veal.—With practically no choice veal offered, markets were unsettled and prices declined. While conditions at Chicago were relatively steady on the better grades many low spots were registered on common and medium. These latter grades constituted the bulk of the offerings. Monday's higher opening prices at eastern markets held for one day only and were followed by slumpy conditions, which continued to the close.

Lamb.—The demand for light lamb continued in excess of receipts, while heavy weights were generally draggy at prices steady to slightly lower than one week ago. New York and Chicago showed some improvement over the previous week, and closing prices on desirable lamb were practically $1 higher. Other grades were un-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING APR. 9.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	250	$9.28	243	$9.23	246	$9.27	239	$9.07	246	$8.93	260	$8.91	259	$8.63	242	$9.31	236	$15.30
East St. Louis	199	9.67	210	9.24	198	9.40	210	9.20	203	9.18	213	9.45	204	9.33	203	9.79	196	15.95
Kansas City	225	8.77	231	8.70	233	8.60	235	8.43	229	8.40	208	8.44	230	8.64	233	9.21	216	14.83
Omaha	256	8.76	260	8.69	263	8.65	258	8.69	263	8.47	258	8.50	259	8.63	255	8.83	250	13.73
South St. Paul	227	8.92	231	8.95	231	8.87	223	8.85	231	8.72	265	8.54	226	8.87	229	9.06	....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Apr. 9.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	69,809	22,714	47,155	117,365	32,482	84,883	78,052	26,288	51,764
East St. Louis	15,061	4,826	6,855	59,867	34,307	21,993	4,095	627	3,026
Indianapolis	8,358	4,386	3,707	41,341	22,578	20,751	499	198	259
Kansas City	37,189	12,157	20,630	41,560	8,740	33,591	34,858	5,381	29,889
Oklahoma City	4,542	1,709	2,473	9,930	548	8,996	131	.....	164
Omaha	25,297	8,886	16,411	46,095	7,618	38,477	48,458	9,833	38,625
St. Joseph [1]	7,947	2,223	5,384	22,128	2,336	19,573	27,941	9,674	17,796
St. Paul	16,962	5,663	10,143	33,301	9,431	23,092	2,620	787	1,614
Sioux City	11,215	6,035	5,603	33,388	13,056	18,898	2,348	127	2,137
Wichita [1]	4,916	3,751	1,009	6,638	318	3,405	91	.....	91
Total	201,356	72,350	119,370	411,622	131,414	274,169	199,093	52,915	145,365
Previous week [2]	186,177	81,525	102,315	403,140	128,194	267,812	213,000	50,594	159,097

[1] Week ending Friday, Apr. 8. [2] Not including Oklahoma City.

changed. Conditions at Boston and Philadelphia were unsettled. Under a very narrow demand the moderate receipts were not absorbed and all of Monday's advance was lost. Closing prices at those markets were unevenly steady to $1 below a week ago.

Mutton.—With receipts of mutton showing a decrease and the quality improving, there was a gradual strengthening of prices, especially on the better grades. Closing prices both at Chicago and eastern markets were a full $1 above the previous week.

Pork.—Under light to moderate receipts and a somewhat narrow demand Monday's opening prices were fairly well maintained until after midweek, when New York and Philadelphia declined $1 on loins of all weights. Chicago showed a slight downward tendency at the close; Boston held Monday's advance and light loins closed $1 higher than the previous Friday. Trade in shoulder cuts was generally slow with prices fluctuating.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Apr. 8.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,800	.....	1,634
East St. Louis	2,441	3,300	137
Fort Worth	4,802	2,779	140
Indianapolis	325	448	.....
Kansas City	7,027	2,251	2,897
Oklahoma City	1,667	367	.....
Omaha	4,513	127	501
St. Joseph	837	56	448
St. Paul	4,318	3,583	68
Sioux City	3,623	436	127
Wichita	2,916	318	.....
Total	**38,269**	**13,665**	**5,952**
Previous week [1]	44,900	12,525	7,580
Same week last year	46,026	18,931	6,350
State destination:			
Illinois	3,696	2,456	577
Indiana	1,041	1,068	592
Iowa	5,774	2,393	626
Kansas	5,969	997	1,820
Kentucky	1,049	120	.....
Maryland	23	.....	.....
Michigan	316	.....	465
Minnesota	801	525	68
Missouri	4,219	1,767	1,056
Nebraska	3,955	417	.....
New Jersey	.....	684	.....
New York	621	881	606
North Dakota	49	.....	.....
Ohio	1,472	493	.....
Oklahoma	4,872	1,586	.....
Pennsylvania	147	.....	.....
South Dakota	539	.....	.....
Tennessee	132	.....	.....
Texas	1,564	140	140
Virginia	289	138	.....
West Virginia	366	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,375	.....	.....
Total	38,269	13,665	5,952

[1] Not including Oklahoma City.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS

	Apr. 8.	Apr. 1.	Mar. 11.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$25.00-26.50	$25.00-26.50	$24.50-26.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	27.50-29.00	27.75-29.00	27.50-28.50
Picnics, smoked, 14-16 average	15.00-18.50	15.50-18.50	14.75-18.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	27.00-29.00	26.50-29.00	26.00-29.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	41.50-43.50	41.50-43.50	42.00-43.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	16.00-16.75	16.00-16.75	16.00-16.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.00-13.25	13.25-13.75	13.00-13.50
Pure lard, tierces	13.50-14.25	13.75-14.75	14.50-15.00
Compound lard, tierces	9.50-10.00	10.00-10.25	10.75-11.75

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, APR. 12.

(Price per 100 lbs.)

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$9.25	$9.25	$8.60	$8.35	$9.00
Bulk of sales	7.65-8.75	8.25-9.00	7.45-8.35	7.00-8.00	7.50-8.50
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.65-8.10	7.75-8.25	6.75-8.00	6.75-7.75	7.50-8.00
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	8.00-8.75	8.00-8.85	7.50-8.40	7.50-8.25	7.75-8.50
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	8.65-9.25	8.50-9.10	7.75-8.60	8.00-9.35	8.25-9.00
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	8.75-9.25	8.75-9.25	7.70-8.60	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.75-7.50	6.25-6.75	5.75-6.65	6.25-6.75	6.75-7.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.25	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.25	6.50-6.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	8.60-9.25	8.75-9.35	.....	.....	10.00-10.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.25-9.25	8.00-9.75	8.25-9.25	10.00-10.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.65-9.40	8.75-9.25	8.00-8.75	8.50-9.00	.....
Good	8.25-8.65	8.35-8.75	7.60-8.00	8.00-8.50	7.75-8.25
Medium	7.75-8.25	7.60-8.35	7.25-7.60	7.50-8.00	7.00-7.75
Common	7.25-7.75	7.00-7.60	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.50	6.50-7.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.75-9.50	8.75-9.25	8.00-8.90	8.50-9.00	.....
Good	8.25-8.75	8.35-8.75	7.40-8.00	8.25-8.60	8.00-8.50
Medium	7.50-8.25	7.35-8.35	7.10-7.40	7.50-8.25	7.00-7.75
Common	6.75-7.50	6.50-7.35	6.50-7.10	6.50-7.50	6.25-6.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.25-9.00	6.25-9.35	4.75-7.85	5.25-8.00	4.75-8.00
Cows, common-choice	4.50-7.75	5.25-7.50	4.50-6.50	4.00-7.75	4.00-7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00-6.75	4.00-6.25	3.25-5.40	4.00-6.00	3.25-5.75
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.00-4.50	2.25-5.50	1.50-4.50	1.50-4.00	1.50-3.50
Canner steers	3.00-4.50	3.50-4.25	2.50-4.50	2.50-4.00	2.50-4.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.50-9.00	6.50-9.50	6.50-8.00	6.50-8.75	4.00-6.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00-7.75	4.75-9.00	4.00-8.00	5.00-8.25	3.50-6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.50-8.50	6.75-8.00	6.75-8.25	6.75-8.50	6.00-8.00
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.00-8.25	6.75-8.00	6.50-8.25	6.50-8.25	5.75-7.75
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.75-8.00	5.00-7.75	4.25-8.00	5.50-8.00	5.25-7.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.75-6.00	3.75-6.75	3.00-6.25	3.25-6.00	3.00-5.75
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	6.50-7.50	6.75-8.25	6.75-8.50	.....
Commou and medium	.....	5.50-6.25	4.25-6.75	5.00-6.75	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.75-10.25	7.75-9.50	8.00-9.25	8.50-9.60	7.50-9.50
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	7.75-9.75	7.00-9.25	7.00-9.00	7.50-9.25	7.00-9.25
Culls and common	7.25-8.50	6.00-7.25	6.00-7.50	6.50-8.00	5.00-7.00
Feeder lambs	7.00-8.25	.....	6.50-7.75	7.25-8.25	6.00-7.50
Spring lambs	.....	12.00-17.50	.....	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	7.25-9.00	6.25-7.75	6.00-8.25	6.25-8.00	6.50-8.25
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00-7.25	5.25-7.00	5.25-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.25-6.75	4.75-5.75	4.75-6.10	5.25-6.50	4.25-6.00
Culls and common	2.00-4.50	2.00-4.25	2.50-4.50	2.00-5.00	1.50-3.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, APR. 12.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Apr. 12.	Apr. 5.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 5.	Mar. 15.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$17.50-18.50	$17.00-18.00	$19.00-20.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.50	$16.50-17.50	$16.00-16.50	$18.00-19.00
Medium	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	15.50-16.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-17.50
Common	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.50	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-16.50
Cow—						
Good	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.50	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.50	13.50-14.00	15.00-16.00
Medium	13.00-13.50	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	14.00-15.00
Common	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	.....	.....	.....
Bull—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-13.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	11.00-12.00
Common	8.75-9.25	9.50-10.00	10.00-11.00	8.50-9.00	8.50-9.00	11.00-11.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	21.00-22.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	23.00-24.00
Good	18.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	18.00-20.00	22.00-23.00
Medium	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00
Common	13.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton—						
Good	14.00-15.00	14.00-14.50	13.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
Common	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-11.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	20.00-21.00	.....	.....	21.00-22.00
Good	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00
Medium	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00
Common	10.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	27.00-28.00	28.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	27.00-28.00	25.00-26.00
10-12 lbs. average	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	23.00-24.00
12-14 lbs. average	22.00-24.00	23.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-23.00
14-16 lbs. average	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00
16 lbs. and over	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	19.00-21.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00
Boston style	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	17.50-19.00

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR MARCH.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	3,355	4,828	285	177	29	12	3,070	4,651	3,036	4,607	90	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	1,946	3,541	32	.....	824	2,834	1,914	3,541	32	(1)	32	.....	.....	(1)	323	1,290
Atlanta, Ga.	5,223	2,166	2,081	1,778	.....	.....	3,142	388	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	207	2,625
Augusta, Ga.	1,482	1,714	637	768	420	311	845	946	173	187	173	187	.....	.....	59	501
Baltimore, Md.	22,142	19,302	12,956	12,793	77	25	9,186	6,509	8,787	6,299	3,582	3,870	.....	.....	203	640
Billings, Mont.	80	454	.....	.....	.....	178	49	178	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	233
Birmingham, Ala.	1,684	1,520	1,652	1,483	.....	.....	32	18	136	111	136	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	5,391	4,091	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,886	2,476	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	53,111	54,531	16,306	20,858	437	335	36,805	33,673	28,717	28,997	8,785	9,973	.....	.....	5,207	2,670
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,402	834	869	732	533	102	533	102	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	400	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	125	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	66
Chicago, Ill.	314,651	302,324	215,057	227,177	31,235	21,419	99,594	75,147	85,970	74,939	82,033	71,875	.....	.....	6,223	7,410
Cincinnati, Ohio.	35,068	37,867	25,098	25,283	2,704	1,253	9,970	11,584	14,470	16,075	9,299	8,422	.....	.....	912	1,576
Cleveland, Ohio.	19,840	24,290	18,850	19,802	208	.....	990	4,488	11,720	12,948	11,472	11,105	.....	.....	460	1,000
Columbia, S. C.	261	241	261	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Columbus, Ohio.	225	175	221	93	.....	.....	4	82	208	107	204	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	778	545	778	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	162	185	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	2,516	2,761	2,074	2,149	.....	.....	442	612	850	944	547	691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo.	25,340	31,981	11,894	13,195	6,360	10,984	13,069	16,435	2,508	2,933	1,619	1,670	1,351	929	1,337	2,267
Detroit, Mich.	19,757	21,604	15,472	19,114	1,002	852	4,285	2,490	9,441	8,564	7,282	7,520	44	15	51	574
Dublin, Ga.	815	1,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	1,300	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	63,497	86,682	29,914	63,965	10,077	9,495	33,583	22,717	14,367	19,009	7,499	15,802	129	489	8,222	17,215
El Paso, Tex.	7,073	7,310	1,519	1,820	2,434	5,003	5,309	5,814	(1)	420	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	901	842
Emeryville, Calif.	2,328	2,827	2,328	2,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	271	5	271	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	3,195	3,155	1,536	1,877	32	29	1,659	1,278	1,090	1,499	446	522	.....	.....	1	150
Fort Worth, Texas.	43,005	60,343	21,068	25,261	12,657	24,429	18,425	33,205	8,293	7,825	7,239	6,066	1,879	2,356	766	6,087
Fostoria, Ohio.	1,080	942	86	173	98	.....	685	748	527	791	32	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	41,334	49,439	20,124	27,527	1,617	2,703	21,210	21,912	15,123	17,399	3,636	4,648	.....	.....	615	860
Jacksonville, Fla.	573	386	573	307	.....	.....	.....	79	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	6
Jersey City, N. J.	69,694	79,602	69,491	79,602	.....	.....	203	.....	38,563	44,361	38,563	44,361	.....	.....	71	396
Kansas City, Mo.	170,233	170,772	92,226	100,110	57,160	50,458	76,199	67,162	21,177	19,175	18,014	17,966	1,877	917	3,832	8,082
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,347	2,471	1,022	874	280	249	325	1,597	64	(1)	19	(1)	.....	.....	640	498
La Fayette, Ind.	2,068	1,544	909	552	87	40	1,159	992	1,119	811	435	254	25	6	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	6,059	11,995	559	577	.....	.....	5,500	11,418	412	2,563	91	210	.....	.....	248	649
Logansport, Ind.	137	270	7	1	40	11	130	269	29	23	5	1	1	5	1	.....
Louisville, Ky.	19,139	18,126	5,414	5,936	4,109	1,168	13,725	12,190	6,775	7,192	2,034	1,219	.....	.....	321	955
Marion, Ohio.	613	1,006	97	85	.....	8	520	920	272	438	77	70	.....	.....	176	147
Memphis, Tenn.	468	500	291	.....	90	106	133	211	147	105	94	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	54,405	57,734	52,695	54,263	720	1,231	1,710	3,471	48,372	49,708	48,004	48,744	267	687	219	442
Montgomery, Ala.	8,738	5,437	402	365	2,225	758	8,863	5,118	479	156	16	13	39	2	292	1,516
Moultrie, Ga.	400	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	7,210	5,681	4,051	3,935	1,562	623	3,159	1,746	1,650	1,685	1,160	1,551	.....	11	.....	30,098
Nebraska City, Nebr.	51	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	26
New Brighton, Minn.	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	12,869	13,112	11,338	11,601	775	314	2,373	1,716	4,593	3,973	4,370	3,365	(1)	(1)	.....	336
New York, N. Y.	28,528	21,762	28,428	21,762	.....	.....	100	.....	22,776	15,479	22,776	15,479	.....	.....	118	164
Ogden, Utah.	5,867	3,454	1,407	1,205	1,551	1,707	4,461	2,249	48	40	33	11	16	.....	348	707
Oklahoma, Okla.	27,826	32,883	16,251	12,789	8,994	10,201	12,541	13,984	2,776	3,394	2,348	3,495	1,027	1,190	68	718
Omaha, Nebr.	129,929	138,155	82,876	91,325	27,889	30,367	47,053	46,830	5,737	5,624	2,191	2,709	.....	2,005	1,154	2,472
Pasco, Wash.	777	895	.....	.....	.....	.....	777	95	(1)	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	51
Peoria, Ill.	3,582	2,871	1,827	1,338	153	.....	1,755	1,533	1,219	1,094	640	869	73	.....	59	7
Philadelphia, Pa.	19,708	19,973	19,656	19,434	.....	.....	52	539	9,355	8,272	9,355	8,140	.....	.....	364	1,133
Pittsburgh, Pa.	44,195	46,216	14,723	14,955	.....	.....	29,402	31,124	19,209	20,613	8,872	8,226	.....	.....	1,677	3,324
Portland, Oreg.	9,038	10,830	4,531	5,892	346	1,049	4,906	5,049	571	983	296	625	.....	141	82	203
Pueblo, Colo.	3,918	2,722	.....	.....	82	67	3,642	2,651	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	115	162
Richmond, Va.	2,472	1,852	1,462	1,160	147	.....	1,010	692	399	259	342	259	.....	.....	1,616	2,210
St. Joseph, Mo.	48,034	53,027	31,492	30,448	6,960	6,357	16,358	22,585	5,558	6,490	5,293	5,855	41	123	1,503	3,326
St. Paul, Minn.	89,490	109,273	52,230	67,338	18,316	23,984	32,481	29,969	40,325	45,347	34,303	42,261	487	1,581	1,313	1,204
Salt Lake City, Utah.	6,019	4,071	2,117	1,520	123	.....	4,758	2,551	64	52	183	52	9	.....	20	85
San Antonio, Tex.	7,717	17,203	2,600	1,220	1,501	7,445	5,117	15,983	3,365	2,371	1,079	580	397	156	88	2,184
Seattle, Wash.	4,550	3,775	4,469	3,596	.....	.....	81	179	135	97	135	75	.....	.....	30	39
Sioux City, Iowa.	66,228	62,276	29,048	29,195	19,058	14,850	34,011	30,103	2,346	2,883	2,176	2,760	113	112	1,416	1,802
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	761	1,849	55	477	23	.....	660	1,354	33	64	.....	31	4	.....	33	50
Spokane, Wash.	2,468	4,132	2,003	2,433	221	2,773	629	3,126	65	681	41	153	18	542	77	413
Tacoma, Wash.	1,961	1,417	2,052	1,343	.....	.....	1	4	2	44	9	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	1,866	4,398	1,124	1,278	.....	.....	742	3,120	1,119	1,932	590	642	.....	.....	227	849
Washington, D. C.	2,835	1,847	2,701	1,807	.....	.....	134	40	1,415	753	1,415	753	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	25,704	18,184	6,265	8,125	13,995	7,124	18,475	10,059	2,129	(1)	1,695	(1)	466	(1)	752	2,905
Total.	1,564,907	1,658,781	947,551	1,048,096	237,154	240,854	593,728	579,540	451,825	453,316	350,941	353,984	8,173	11,270	43,704	86,190
Increase or decrease.	−93,874	.....	−100,545	.....	−3,700	.....	20,188	.....	−1,491	.....	−3,043	.....	−3,097	.....	−42,486	.....
Per cent.	−5.7	.....	−9.6	.....	−1.5	.....	−3.5	.....	−.3	.....	−.9	.....	−27.5	.....	−49.3	.....
Total for first 3 months ending with March.	4,398,303	5,010,803	2,670,827	3,011,457	607,637	829,481	1,672,880	1,941,864	1,157,689	1,148,400	863,621	887,291	17,123	33,748	122,006	344,238
Increase or decrease.	−612,500	.....	−340,630	.....	−221,844	.....	−268,984	.....	9,289	.....	−17,670	.....	−16,619	.....	−222,232	.....
Per cent.	−12.2	.....	−11.3	.....	−26.7	.....	−13.9	.....	.8	.....	−2.0	.....	−49.2	.....	−64.6	.....

[1] Calves included in cattle.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR MARCH—Continued.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	60	164	60	163				(1)								
Amarillo, Tex.	708	233					708	233	1,156	3,025				1,016	1,156	3,025
Atlanta, Ga.	11,557	5,362	4,437	3,907	1,856		7,120	1,455		124		124				
Augusta, Ga.	1,104	651	700	505	56		404	146	122	22		22			122	
Baltimore, Md.	94,758	108,081	76,853	73,768			17,905	34,313	14,606	6,380	12,590	4,730			2,016	1,650
Billings, Mont.	236	153	92					101	754	11,958					754	10,484
Birmingham, Ala.	1,816	1,705	1,816	1,705					20	2	20	2				
Boston, Mass.	778	947	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10	128	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	120,678	145,320	50,030	67,955			70,648	77,365	144,362	90,693	22,580	26,151	612	1,377	121,782	64,542
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,735	1,113	1,735	1,113					24	61	24	61				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	7,600	3,280					7,600	3,280		14,400						14,400
Chicago, Ill.	608,011	641,817	418,531	478,806	98	197	189,480	163,011	429,637	223,493	304,506	172,505	10,481	19,742	125,131	50,988
Cincinnati, Ohio.	95,735	132,283	63,939	73,531	1,140	229	31,796	58,752	5,545	1,856	5,298	1,702	113		247	154
Cleveland, Ohio.	69,345	77,247	49,461	42,900			19,884	34,347	23,126	15,119	16,363	8,910			6,763	6,209
Columbia, S. C.	387	208	387	208												
Columbus, Ohio.	3,716	4,432	1,441	913	239	85	2,275	3,519	10		10					
Dallas, Tex.	5,061	4,649	5,061	4,649					61	13	61	13				
Dayton, Ohio.	9,455	10,269	7,868	6,350			1,587	3,919	95	118	54	74			41	44
Denver, Colo.	35,318	48,238	34,271	44,950	2,877	3,338	1,926	3,428	138,720	136,428	20,247	37,230	28,543	17,004	125,077	94,426
Detroit, Mich.	36,824	34,617	23,734	25,29[illegible]	645	329	13,090	9,321	22,437	16,972	13,601	15,423	587	114	8,836	1,549
Dublin, Ga.	760	636					700	600								
East St. Louis, Ill.	266,649	366,989	92,230	156,877	6,612	8,682	174,419	210,112	23,423	31,855	15,336	21,612	902	2,492	8,087	7,246
El Paso, Tex.	1,549	2,217	1,125	1,973		216	424	216	2,037	7,557	141	866	2,145	11,037	2,145	11,870
Emeryville, Calif.	2,271	1,712	2,271	1,712					11,628	14,020	11,628	14,020				
Evansville, Ind.	22,610	24,129	3,284	8,386	304	584	19,326	15,743	43	26	43	26				
Fort Worth, Tex.	66,994	61,723	45,722	53,900	10,657	1,918	15,306	3,565	10,632	28,488	7,107	18,043	2,809	7,439	3,066	14,153
Fostoria, Ohio.	5,783	8,060	883	606	277		4,898	6,848	716	441	6	6			710	435
Indianapolis, Ind.	162,172	159,130	73,355	101,491	970	890	88,817	54,636	4,418	4,452	1,571	1,392	7	239	2,847	3,060
Jacksonville, Fla.	8,458	13,752	8,458	10,886				2,866								
Jersey City, N. J.	40,568	52,220	40,568	52,220					125,150	79,246	125,150	79,246				
Kansas City, Mo.	191,063	279,808	133,829	193,349	16,756	28,809	55,874	80,708	152,106	147,926	130,016	117,432	11,181	19,187	26,267	34,189
Knoxville, Tenn.	914	3,250	627	287			287	2,963		7		7				
La Fayette, Ind.	10,466	10,270	4,690	2,865	586	226	5,776	7,405	187	95	89	31	4	21	98	64
Lancaster, Pa.	2,389	16,044	848	585			1,540	15,459	717	5,999	147	94			570	5,905
Logansport, Ind.	383	699	107	7	6		478	692	21				19		21	
Louisville, Ky.	29,526	33,061	15,161	13,497	3,583	1,002	14,365	19,564	789	454	400	454			389	
Marion, Ohio.	4,357	19,144	1,489	1,699	76	97	2,954	17,530	1,759	320	61	91			1,680	282
Memphis, Tenn.	557	4,130	491			1,143		3,744	2	16	2					16
Milwaukee, Wis.	36,177	34,220	35,981	30,742			196	3,478	2,372	2,150	2,243	1,403			129	747
Montgomery, Ala.	21,707	15,877	241	591	3,664	3,789	21,281	14,237	221	211	42	152		2	190	113
Moultrie, Ga.	4,874		2,874		1,700		2,000		50		50					
Nashville, Tenn.	34,821	65,125	9,821	7,708		1,814	25,000	57,417	1,378	481	1,216	386		95	162	95
Nebraska City, Nebr.	32,383	28,844	26,822	25,714			5,931	3,996								
New Brighton, Minn.		656				512		656	10,534	6,476					10,534	6,476
New Orleans, La.	6,983	6,119	3,647	4,930	200	76	2,298	1,224	295	314	101	195		52	155	56
New York, N. Y.	83,828	77,944	83,828	77,944					25,788	7,421	25,788	7,421				
Ogden, Utah.	14,586	6,245	3,010	2,912	362	2,124	11,576	3,333	31,113	9,282	739	1,032	14,817	4,641	30,374	8,250
Oklahoma, Okla.	58,829	40,406	60,359	26,522	1,710	5,203	3,956	11,544	2,280	1,349	1,680	666		131	416	707
Omaha, Nebr.	280,186	341,404	197,943	231,547	417	477	82,243	109,857	214,816	175,867	164,458	134,696	7,473	17,216	50,358	41,171
Pasco, Wash.	170	55					170	55	3,592	11,599				11,599	3,592	11,599
Peoria, Ill.	27,040	26,243	10,248	10,530	900		16,792	15,713	134	19	73	19	30		61	
Philadelphia, Pa.	40,774	48,688	38,224	46,606			2,550	2,082	35,139	18,641	35,139	18,406				235
Pittsburgh, Pa.	156,117	165,827	36,710	32,472			119,402	132,796	80,042	46,854	10,674	5,258			69,379	41,638
Portland, Oreg.	18,927	18,777	16,415	13,395	1,230	1,183	4,148	5,814	17,045	11,939	8,878	6,751		2,822	7,717	4,539
Pueblo, Colo.	516	2,375					516	2,531	14,084	8,547					14,084	8,541
Richmond, Va.	9,359	25,672	8,859	25,592		10	500	80	548	69	524	69			14	
St. Joseph, Mo.	114,929	198,728	91,415	162,180	2,125	3,075	22,660	36,871	94,180	99,210	68,403	65,960	2,501	8,534	25,333	33,463
St. Paul, Minn.	208,393	204,954	161,064	167,178	15,351	35,228	47,812	35,674	44,228	13,200	14,134	4,954	1,957	1,846	30,018	7,107
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,711	3,372	2,529	2,807	70		2,210	565	26,875	11,758	5,940	1,962	1,764	2,702	3,913	9,796
San Antonio, Tex.	6,184	2,889	3,727	515	118		2,457	2,374	4,532	9,321	134	123	1,680	4,983	4,398	9,198
Seattle, Wash.	16,876	6,502	16,658	6,128	218	374	218	374	2,992	2,693	2,992	2,693				
Sioux City, Ia.	169,323	223,583	93,600	124,402	3,617	2,756	74,981	98,995	15,584	17,147	14,946	12,938	688	443	804	3,312
Sioux Falls, S. D.	50,088	28,719	112		353	20	50,018	28,757	83	839	43	752	3	2	66	87
Spokane, Wash.	2,738	4,870	2,063	3,478	498	84	736	180	637	1,572	649	442	6	450	6	883
Tacoma, Wash.	5,124	2,884	4,800	3,267				13	2,004	1,314	4,737	1,328			6	2
Toledo, Ohio.	11,479	20,544	1,690	6,730		125	9,780	13,814	1,302	4,830	104	81			1,198	4,749
Washington, D. C.	9,457	9,586	9,457	9,586					1,676	747	1,676	747				
Wichita, Kans.	34,007	42,800	31,573	40,338	2,161	2,201	2,425	2,462	2,065	2,913	182	220	19		1,902	2,693
Total	3,382,139	3,931,651	2,119,235	2,493,876	81,472	106,796	1,261,443	1,420,734	1,749,992	1,308,460	1,052,566	791,921	88,341	135,246	692,614	520,148
Increase or decrease.	−549,512		−374,641		−25,324		−159,291		441,532		260,645		−46,905		172,466	
Per cent.	−14.0		−15.0		−23.7		−11.2		33.7		32.9		−34.7		33.2	
Total for first 3 months ending with March	12,083,812	12,596,388	7,754,332	8,112,788	176,021	281,524	4,312,697	4,445,374	5,057,629	4,323,629	3,087,936	2,525,565	238,135	586,664	1,965,573	1,816,210
Increase or decrease.	−512,576		−358,456		−105,503		−132,677		734,000		562,371		−348,529		149,363	
Per cent.	−4.1		−4.4		−37.5		−3.0		17.0		22.3		−59.4		8.2	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 242.)

ported excellent throughout the Middle West and Eastern States and this class of cattle is suitable for long holding.

Mineral Point, Wis., feeders bought a few choice, meaty steers good enough for first-class beef steer trade at $8.75 to $9.25, thereby outbidding killers. Stock cows and heifers were adversely affected in sympathy with lower fat cattle.

Only Moderate Run of Hogs.

Hogs.—The comparatively moderate run of hogs at all markets was probably the only thing that prevented an even greater decline than occurred.

Prices of grain and provision futures were marked down alarmingly fast. Compared with two weeks earlier, May pork at Chicago, on Apr. 9, closed around $4.50 lower, May lard $1.35 lower and May ribs $1.85 lower. This fact, together with a falling off in shipping demand and a disposition on the part of smaller packers not to pile up reserves, left the destiny of the market almost wholly in the hands of the big packers.

The spread between choice light and choice 260 to 300-lb. hogs remained around $1 while medium weights were very uncertain sellers at Chicago, landing one day down close to the heavies and next day up near the lights. There seems to be a broad domestic consumption of hams and bacon while exports, especially of lard, continue heavy. Current prices of hogs, however, look so high compared with present provision prices that the live market lacks resistance when any considerable number is offered.

Declines for the week measured generally 25¢ to 50¢ at the five markets under review. Omaha lost most on heavies while Kansas City was off most on lighter weights.

Stock pigs, under a strong demand, outsold top light hogs $1 to $2 at Kansas City and South St. Paul, the latter place quoting $11 to $11.25 all week on bulk of choice pigs although at the close of the week stock pig buyers at Kansas City were demanding greater concessions in view of the decline in fat hog prices.

Sheep Market Fairly Steady.

Sheep.—Following the violent fluctuations of previous weeks the sheep market settled down to a comparatively even keel during the week under review. Heavy weight lambs continued to be discriminated against owing to an oversupply. While light lambs held about steady at most points, Chicago and Omaha reported those kinds strong to a quarter higher. Weighty kinds were 15¢ to 25¢ lower at Kansas City and 25¢ to 50¢ lower at Omaha.

Choice, light, wooled lambs on Monday and Friday brought $10.25 at Chicago, shippers paying that price. Top at East St. Louis was $10, St. Paul $9.35, Kansas City $9.25, and Omaha $9.45. The depressed condition of the wool market was evident at all points. At Chicago only 75¢ to $1 separated shorn stock from that in fleece, whereas the spread was $2 and more at this time a year ago.

Matured sheep were very scarce at all points, the supply of ewes at Chicago being almost negligible, except for a few shipments of Colorado pulp-fed ewes. As a result of the comparative scarcity and an export demand for matured wethers, prices were well maintained at most points under review.

The new crop of lambs has not yet started to move. Most of the present run is coming from Colorado feed lots although Idaho and some of the corn-belt States are shipping some fed stock. Colorados are expected to continue coming to market until well into May. After that a period of comparatively light receipts is anticipated.

The spring lamb movement from Texas, Kentucky, and Tennessee is expected to start about May 15. California shipments are expected earlier in May but reports from the Pacific coast indicate that a large portion of the crop will be killed at Los Angeles and other Pacific coast slaughtering centers as some members of the trade fear the relatively high freight rates will tend to discourage the long hauls.

Opening, April 11.—With moderate receipts, beef steers were steady to a quarter lower at Chicago, South St. Paul, and Kansas City, but steady to 15¢ higher at Omaha and East St. Louis. Butcher she stock was generally steady to a quarter higher, except at Kansas City where a 25¢ break was affected. Bulls and calves generally sold steady. Stockers and feeders were steady to 25¢ lower. Top beef steers at Chicago brought $9.25, bulk $7.75 to $8.50; top at East St. Louis, $8.75; at Kansas City, $8.40; and at Omaha $8.30.

Under liberal receipts hogs opened generally 25¢ to 50¢ lower. Top at East St. Louis was $9.75, Chicago $9.60, Omaha $8.90, and Kansas City $8.85. The practical top at South St. Paul was $9.

At Chicago sheep and heavy lambs opened 25¢ higher with others steady. The lamb top was $10. At Kansas City light lambs were strong to 10¢ higher, top $9.25. Other lambs and sheep were steady. At Omaha lambs were generally 25¢ lower with some off 40¢; top was $9.35. Sheep were weak to a quarter lower. East St. Louis and St. Paul were steady.

CATTLE ON KANSAS PASTURES.

(Concluded from front page).

many Texas owners, is now so low that they can be handled more profitably at home. It is reported that about 2,500 cows, exclusive of calves, will go into Greenwood, Butler and Marion Counties, Kans., to be grazed on $7 pasture, the better and higher priced tracts being reserved for steers.

The Osage District in Oklahoma will have the benefit of the regular stocker and feeder freight rate which is 25% less than the rate on cattle going for slaughter. It is believed that movements of cattle into that territory will be about normal in volume. Leases there have been made on the basis of $6 to $8 per head per season.

Cattle have already begun to move to pasture as grass started unusually early this season. Some of them, however, will not be shipped until after May 1. Normally the bulk of these cattle are marketed before Oct. 1.

Uruguay and Argentina Guard Against Cattle Disease.

Because of a cattle plague called "Rinderpest" which has recently occurred in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina have placed embargoes on all live stock and feed shipments from Brazil. It is also stated that live stock from the United States shipped to Uruguay and Argentina will not be allowed to land if the boat stops at a Brazilian port en route.

Spinach has become an important winter crop in some of the truck-growing sections. Virginia, Texas, and California are the leading States.

MARCH CATTLE AND HOG RECEIPTS UNDER THOSE OF 1920.

Receipts of Sheep and Lambs, However, Show Considerable Increase Over a Year Ago.

Receipts of cattle, calves, and hogs during March decreased as compared with those of a year ago. Receipts of sheep and lambs, however, showed substantial increases, according to reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets covering 68 important live-stock markets of the country.

The decrease in hogs amounted to 549,512, or 14%. Cattle receipts, however, were slightly less than 6% under those of March, 1920. The increase in receipts of sheep and lambs totaled 441,532 head, or nearly 34%. This, undoubtedly, represented liberal marketing of stock that had been held on feed longer than was originally intended because of the depressed condition of all markets. It seems probable that considerable liquidation was also involved.

Chicago Sheep Receipts Heavy.

In this connection it is of interest to note that nearly one-half of the increase in sheep and lamb receipts for the month occurred at a single market, Chicago. Receipts at that point during March this year were 206,144 head, or slightly more than 92% greater than those of March last year.

While, without an exception, stocker and feeder shipments showed decreases both in number of head and percentage as compared with the corresponding month last year, it is encouraging, from the standpoint of future meat supplies, to note that in each instance the decrease in such movements was relatively less than during February. In the case of cattle, stocker and feeder shipments decreased less than 4,000 head, whereas receipts decreased nearly 94,000 head. Expressed in percentage, the decrease during March was 1½% compared with approximately 31% in February. Much the same was true of hogs. Although receipts decreased 550,000 head in round numbers movements of stock hogs decreased only about 25,000. There was also considerable improvement in this regard in movements of sheep and lambs. Although the number sent back to the country fell nearly 47,000 short of the number so disposed of a year ago, the decrease amounted to only 34.7% compared with a decrease of 56% during February.

As might be expected, in view of the increased stocker and feeder movements noted, local slaughter of cattle and calves showed greater proportionate decreases than did receipts. Slaughter of sheep and lambs, however, increased in practically the same proportion as receipts.

Detailed data covering movements at 68 markets may be found on pages 244 and 245 of this issue.

Colombia Encourages Importation of Purebred Live Stock.

In order to encourage the importation of purebred live stock and the improvement of native breeds, the Government of Colombia reimburses importers of purebred live stock to the amount of one-third of the total value of the animals imported. Certain restrictions are thrown about the reimbursement which, briefly, are:

1. The animals imported must be used for the purpose of improving native breeds, and must be healthy and free from contagious disease.
2. Positive identification of the imported animals must be furnished.
3. If the animals are sold within four years of the date of importation the importer must pay back the sums advanced by the Government.
4. The sums paid by the Government can not exceed $500 a head for horses and cattle, $80 for rams or sheep, and $40 for goats or pigs.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES REACT DOWNWARD UNDER HEAVIER RECEIPTS.

Withdrawal of Buying Support Also Factor—Expect Market Tone to Recover Firmness.

The firmness and good trade noted the previous week continued to advance prices on the butter markets until Wednesday of the week ending Apr. 9. At that time a slight accumulation, caused by heavier receipts and withdrawal of buying support, caused a reaction. Prices have been rather high for so late in the season, and in view of the recent declines in prices of other commodities buyers are operating cautiously. This has resulted in a nervous, jumpy market. Opinion generally is that the supply of fresh butter is still short and likely to be for some time yet, because no Danish is coming and only a moderate amount of Pacific coast stock. With this in mind, many look for the market to recover.

Some purchases went back to storage during the week in order to avoid paying the advance in the price of fresh, but the supply of storage of even fair quality is very short, which means that almost the entire trade must be supplied from current domestic receipts. Chicago bought some storage butter in the East during the week to supply local trade. Production is not expected to increase fast enough to fill the demand.

No New Danish Stock Expected.

About four cars of California butter were received at New York during the week and sold at prices ranging from 1¢ to 2¢ under 92 score. The supply of Danish is working out nicely. The *Frederick VIII* is due, but it is the general opinion that little or no Danish butter is aboard. New offerings of Danish were on basis of 49¢ c. i. f., but none is reported purchased.

The American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association report for the week ending Apr. 2 shows an increased production of 18 per cent compared with the same week last year, but an increase of only 1.9 per cent as compared with the previous week this year. This report covers the output of 81 plants. Evidence of fresh pasture is to be noted on a few of the shipments coming to market. Some lots are showing a little weedy flavor, and an occasional lot of garlic butter is reported from southern sections. Aside from this, quality does not show much variation from previous weeks.

Markets Steady to Firm at Close.

The tone was a little firmer on Saturday, and reports from all markets indicated that the supply of butter available was light. The net change under the Monday's price on most markets showed a decline, but the difference as compared with the prices of a week previous was negligible. Undergrades have been fairly well cleared up, and for this reason the range in prices between these grades and the top grades was not wide. With the advent of more weedy butter in the market, however, this condition will undoubtedly change.

Feeds, fertilizers, spraying material, containers, and certain kinds of farm machinery are among the supplies most frequently purchased cooperatively by farmers' organizations.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING APR. 9.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	51½	48½	52½	51	34½
Tuesday	52	49½	42½	52	35
Wednesday	49½	48¾	50	50½	34½
Thursday	49	46½	50	49½	34½
Friday	49	46½	50	50	34½
Saturday	49	46½	50	50	34½
Average for week	**50.00**	**47.54**	**49.17**	**50.50**	**34.58**
Previous week	47.17	45.33	48.17	47.67	33.79
Corresponding week last year	69.25	65.70	69.58	68.00	57.00

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 Twins).	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2,3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27½–28½	19½–21	23–24	21½	20½
Tuesday	27½–28½	19½–21	23–24	21½	20½
Wednesday	27½–28½	19½–20½	23–24	20½	20½
Thursday	27½–28½	19½–20½	23–24	20½	20
Friday	27½–28½	19½–20½	23–23½	20½	19¾
Saturday	27½–28½	19½–20½	23–23½	19¾	19¾
Average for week	**28.00**	**20.00**	**23.42**	**20.58**	**20.04**
Previous week	27.79	20.88	23.83	21.83	20.92
Corresponding week last year	29.50	29.50	30.50	27.50	29.58

[1] Held cheese prices. [2] Fresh cheese prices. [3] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

(Cents per lb.)

Monday	46½	Friday	44½
Tuesday	46¾	Saturday	44¼
Wednesday	46		
Thursday	44½	Average	45.33

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Bostou, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Apr. 9.	Previous week.	Last week.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	8,231,203	7,958,321	5,688,921
Put into cold storage	234,442	952,746	722,104
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,877,340	2,293,671	1,257,459
Change during week	−1,642,898	−1,340,925	−535,355
Total holdings	8,503,330	10,122,728	9,198,484
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,896,563	2,948,160	1,932,562
Put into cold storage	257,147	307,515	286,688
Withdrawn from cold storage	765,388	613,903	827,055
Change during week	−508,241	−306,388	−540,367
Total holdings	5,805,889	6,314,130	9,712,472
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts	2,632,669	2,203,162	1,199,046
Put into cold storage	799,058	923,925	970,634
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,637,057	4,191,125	3,477,022
Change during week	−2,837,999	−3,267,200	−2,505,388
Total holdings	43,574,483	46,412,487	41,575,545
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	563,003	507,118	437,987
Put into cold storage	315,028	342,682	87,318
Withdrawn from cold storage	8,236	4,948	3,046
Change during week	+306,792	+337,734	+84,272
Total holdings	1,260,683	953,891	149,019

Egg Markets Remain Unsettled Under Liberal Receipts.

Liberal receipts with but normal consumptive demand and hesitancy on the part of receivers to store at prevailing prices kept egg markets in a somewhat unsettled condition during the week ending Apr. 9. Receipts so far this year have been far above normal and the movement into storage exceptionally heavy, but most of the storing has been done on shippers' account. Storing by receivers has been light, as many consider prevailing prices too high regardless of the fact that prices are on a much lower basis than for the past two years.

Statistically the season is a month ahead of last year, but there is considerable difference of opinion as to just what this may mean with reference to the season's total production. While some contend that the season will close early because it opened early, best authorities seem to agree that production depends to a large extent upon the feeding and care of the hens, and that since feed is cheaper the production this year should be above normal.

Prices continue to be sustained by the demand for best quality. Both storing and consumptive demand have been very selective, and on the poorer quality southern and southwestern egg prices have been shaded to keep goods moving. Just at present the approaching Jewish holidays are the cause of a demand for eggs of high grade.

Trading was somewhat restricted at Chicago during the week by a strike of egg candlers, but it was expected that normal business would soon be resumed.

CHEESE TRADING EXTREMELY DULL DURING PAST WEEK.

Prices Remain Practically Unchanged—New Style, Known as "Sandwich Cheese," Finds Favor.

Cheese prices did not show any radical changes during the week ending Apr. 9, but the tone of the market was weak and business was extremely dull. A decline was generally anticipated on the Plymouth Wisconsin Cheese Exchange on Apr. 4, and while this did not materalize, primary market dealers felt that the market was bound to go lower and that it was useless to put out prices at even the ordinary margin over cost. What little business was transacted in Wisconsin during the week was at very close margins, while numerous sales were made at cost and in some cases as low as ½¢ under the ruling quotations.

Many distributors think that the market will go several cents lower, and whether their analysis of the situation is right or wrong they do not expect to buy until the drop comes or until the bottom has undoubtedly been reached. The trend at Wisconsin primary markets would, therefore, seem to be downward, for, in addition to this weak tone, production is on the increase and dealers' stocks will soon show an accumulation unless business picks up. Reports from certain sections indicate that production is a month ahead of last year and that grass cheese will soon be on the market.

Temporary Firmness at New York.

In the distributing markets the feeling is also weak. There was a little evidence of firmness early in the week at New York City, but this was followed by an easier feeling and less active demand later in the week. This temporary firmness was attributed to the fact that dealers' stocks had become rather low during the past few weeks and the amount of buying which was necessary to replenish supplies gave certain support to the market.

New York country markets are higher than Wisconsin, and considerable cheese from New York is being consigned, especially to the Boston market. The fact that so much of this is being ordered sold by shippers indicates that the feeling lacks strength. Current receipts at the different markets are irregular in quality, although on the whole quality may be classed as fairly satisfactory. The new style, referred to as Sandwich Cheese, is becoming very popular and in certain markets is being taken by trade accustomed to buying Longhorns or Young Americas.

Fruits and Vegetables

ADVANCED SEASON REFLECTED IN ACTIVE CARLOT MOVEMENT.

With Exception of Potatoes and New Onions Most Lines of Produce Were Steady to Firm.

With the exception of potatoes and new onions, most fruits and vegetables were nearly steady to firm during the week ended Apr. 11. The earlier season this year is reflected in the higher rate of movement as the new crops start to market. Total shipments of 34,415 cars were reported during March compared with 27,385 cars last season.

Potatoes.—Heavy shipments early in the month were probably the cause of a general decline in the potato markets. Northern sacked Round White potatoes lost 10¢ to 15¢ per 100 lbs. at northern shipping points, closing 70¢ to 85¢. The carlot market in Chicago declined 15¢, closing 85¢ to 95¢. Other middle western wholesale markets again weakened 5¢ to 10¢, closing $1.05 to $1.35. Sacked Rurals held around $1, wagonloads cash to growers at Idaho shipping points. New York Round White stock closed 10¢ to 15¢ lower in the New York market at $1.25 to $1.40 bulk. Sacked Maine Green Mountains continued slow and steady in Boston at $1.25 to $1.35. Florida Spaulding Rose in double head barrels declined $1.50 per bbl. in New York, closing $8 to $8.50. Prices held around $6 per bbl. f. o. b. Florida shipping points. A break of $3.50 per 100 lbs. in the market for Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs occurred at Kansas City resulting partly from heavy supplies of old stock. Prices closed at $6 to $6.50. Movement of old stock increased moderately, 2,706 cars compared with 2,615 the preceding week and with 2,381 cars during the corresponding week last season. Shipments of new potatoes showed further increase to 340 cars.

Apple Markets Steady to Firm.

Apples.—New York A-2½ Baldwin apples from cold storage recovered generally in leading wholesale markets to a range of $5.50 to $6, except Chicago, which continued slow and dull at $4.50 to $5. Northwestern Extra Fancy medium to large-sized Winesaps held at $2.25 to $3.50 per box in Chicago and $3.50 to $4 in Kansas City. Small sizes ranged mostly $2 to $2.25 in Chicago. Shipments of boxed apples were 187 cars compared with 320 the previous week and with 405 during the corresponding week last year. Movement of barreled stock was 218 cars compared with 446 the preceding week and with 218 during the corresponding week last season.

Onions.—Old onions continued to sell at 50¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. in middle western markets. Eastern centers showed a slightly higher level at 75¢ to $1.25. Texas yellow Bermuda stock, mixed Nos. 1 and 2 commercial pack, declined from an early range of $2.50 to $3.50 per standard crate to a close of $2 to $3 and lost 25¢ to 50¢ in the Middle West, closing $1.75 to $2. Prices closed 5¢ to 15¢ lower at shipping points around $1.10 f. o. b. The entire movement is from Texas, 384 cars being shipped compared with 303 last week and 18 a year ago.

Cabbage.—Supplies of early cabbage have been light in the New York market. South Carolina Wakefields advanced 75¢ to $1 per 100 lbs., reaching a level around $3 Apr. 8.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites, sacked, per 100 lbs.

	Carloads received	This season. Apr. 11.	This season. Apr. 4.	One year ago.
New York	309	$1.25–1.40	$1.40–1.50	[1] $6.65–7.20
Boston	265	[2] 1.25–1.35	[2] 1.25–1.40	[2] 6.25
Philadelphia	109	1.25	.....	.....
Baltimore	11	1.35–1.40	1.45–1.50	6.35
Pittsburgh	73	1.10–1.15	1.15–1.20	8.00
Cleveland	40	1.15	1.25–1.35	7.65
Cincinnati	43	1.10–1.15	1.15–1.25	7.50
Detroit	22	.95–1.00	1.05	8.00–8.50
Chicago	249	[3] .85–.95	[3] 1.00–1.10	[3] 7.00–7.25
St. Louis	53	1.20–1.30	1.25–1.30	9.00
Kansas City	137	1.25	1.25	7.75

POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose, double-head barrels.

New York	95	$8.00–8.50	$9.50–10.00	.....
Boston	3	9.00	.....	.....
Philadelphia	51	8.00	9.00–10.00	$20.00
Baltimore	10	7.00	10.00	.....
Pittsburgh	24	7.50–8.00	12.00	18.00–20.00
Cleveland	6	7.50–8.50	9.50–10.00	.....
Cincinnati	17	6.75–7.00	9.00–9.25	.....
Detroit	3	10.00	.....	.....
Chicago	20	7.75–8.00	12.50	.....
St. Louis	8	[4] 7.50	[4] 9.00	.....
Kansas City	3	[4] 6.00–6.50	[4] 9.50–10.00	.....

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York	35	$1.00–1.75	$0.60–0.75	.....
Boston	22	.75–1.00	.75–1.00	$6.00–6.25
Philadelphia	6	1.25	.50–.75	6.00–6.50
Baltimore	5	1.25	1.25–1.40	6.50–6.75
Pittsburgh	4	.75	.65–.85	6.00–6.50
Cleveland	1	.50–.75	.....	6.00–6.75
Detroit	2	.75–.90	.75–1.00	5.50–8.00
Chicago	3	.75–1.00	.....	5.75–6.00
St. Louis	5	[5] .50	.....	6.50
Kansas City	0	[5] .25–.50	[5] .25–.50	7.50–7.75

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Standard Crates.

New York	41	$2.00–2.15	.....	.....
Boston	20	2.00–2.25	$4.00	$6.00
Philadelphia	16	2.25–2.50	.....	.....
Baltimore	6	2.75–3.00	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	22	2.15–2.25	2.65–2.75	.....
Cleveland	9	2.00–2.50	.....	.....
Cincinnati	6	1.85–1.99	.....	5.75–6.00
Detroit	4	1.85–2.25	2.50–2.75	.....
Chicago	23	1.75–2.00	2.25	.....
St. Louis	34	1.75	2.25–2.35	.....
Kansas City	13	1.75–2.00	2.25	.....

CABBAGE, South Caralina Wakefields, 100-lb. crates.

New York	71	$3.00	$2.00–2.25	[6] $2.75–3.25
Boston	33	2.12–2.50	2.00–2.50	[7] 3.00–3.50
Philadelphia	33	2.75	1.25–1.50	[6] 1.50–1.75
Baltimore	24	2.50–3.00	1.75	[6] 2.00–2.25
Pittsburgh	27	2.15	2.50–2.75	.....
Chicago	72	2.50–2.75	[8] 40.00–42.00	[8] 65.00–70.00
St. Louis	53	[8] 2.50	[8] 40.00	[8] 35.00–40.00
Kansas City	27	2.00–2.25	2.25–2.50	[8] 3.00

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware, Yellow Varieties, bu. hampers.

New York	27	$2.25–2.50	$2.25–2.50	$2.25–3.25
Boston	10	1.75–2.00	2.25	.....
Philadelphia	9	1.75–1.85	1.90–2.00	2.00–2.25
Baltimore	3	1.75–2.00	1.85–1.90	2.50–2.60
Pittsburgh	13	2.00	1.90–2.00	2.00–2.50
Cincinnati	14	[10] 1.65	[10] 2.25–3.00	[10] 1.95–2.00
Detroit	1	2.50	2.75	[10] 3.25–4.50
Chicago	22	2.90–3.00	2.50–2.60	[10] 2.75–3.00
St. Louis	1	[10] 1.75	[10] 1.75	2.50–2.75
Kansas City	8	[10] 1.75–2.00	[10] 2.00–2.25	[10] 3.50–4.00

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½-in., barrels.

New York	83	$5.75–6.00	$5.25–5.50	.....
Boston	18	5.75–6.00	5.00–5.50	.....
Philadelphia	31	5.75–6.00	5.50–5.75	$6.00–8.00
Baltimore	22	5.50–6.00	5.50	.....
Pittsburgh	39	5.50–5.75	4.75–5.00	8.25–8.50
Cincinnati	23	5.75–6.00	5.75–6.00	9.00
Chicago	27	4.50–5.00	4.75–5.25	8.00–8.50
St. Louis	9	5.25	[11] 5.00–5.50	.....
Kansas City	1	[11] 5.75–6.00	[11] 5.75–6.00	[11] 7.50–8.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, medium to large sizes, boxes.

New York	88	$3.50–5.00	$3.50–5.00	$4.25–4.50
Philadelphia	16	3.50–4.00	1.75–3.25	3.25–3.90
Baltimore	8	3.00–3.50	.....	3.00–3.50
Pittsburgh	12	2.25–3.75	2.75–3.75	.....
Chicago	18	2.25–3.50	2.25–3.50	3.50–3.75
Kansas City	26	3.50–4.00	3.50–4.00	3.75–4.00

Several other eastern markets also showed a firm tone, Philadelphia closing around $2.75 and Baltimore at $2.50 to $3 for the pointed stock. Texas flat type cabbage was slow in St. Louis at $40 to $45 per ton bulk. Movement increased approximately 200 cars during the week, but is still about 200 less than a year ago. Shipments were 853 cars compared with 632 during the preceding week and with 1,029 during the corresponding week last season.

Sweet potatoes.—The Philadelphia market was slow and unsettled, Delaware sweet potatoes selling 15¢ lower Apr. 8 at $1.75 to $1.85 per bu. hamper. Prices ranged $1.75 to $2 in eastern markets. New Jersey stock held at $2.25 to $2.50 in New York. Price changes of Tennessee Nancy Hall sweet potatoes were irregular, the Chicago market advancing 25¢ to 30¢ to a range of $2.25 to $2.40 per bu. hamper, while St. Louis closed 25¢ lower at $1.75 to $2. The rate of movement continued nearly constant, with 233 cars rolled compared with 239 the week before and with 202 during the similar period last year.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* was steady in consuming markets at $1.50 to $2.75 per crate. Florida Golden self-blanching *celery* in 10-inch crates of 4 to 6 doz. bunches advanced 75¢ to $1 per crate in city wholesale markets, closing $2.50 to $3.75. Cincinnati reported Florida *cucumbers* at $3.75 to $4 per 7/8-bu. hamper. California Iceberg *lettuce* advanced $1.50 per crate in several markets to a range of $5 to $6; Philadelphia ranged mostly $3.50 to $4.50. Texas *spinach* recovered in New York to $1.50 per bu. basket; prices ranged $2 to $2.25 in Chicago. Other leading markets ranged $1 to $1.25. Louisiana *strawberries* were slightly weaker in New York at 40¢ to 50¢ per qt. Consuming centers quoted 24-pt. crates 50¢ higher at $4.50 to $5.50. Prices reacted 60¢ to 65¢ per 24-pt. crate at Louisiana shipping points after last week's sharp advance, closing lower at $3.75 to $4 per crate. North Carolina shipping stations reported 32-qt. crates of Klondikes selling at $6 to $7.75 per crate. Florida *tomatoes* ranged generally $4 to $5.50 per 6-basket carrier.

Onion prices recently followed an extreme range in prominent city wholesale markets of 50¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. A year ago the corresponding range was $5 to $7. Shipments of old onions are now coming chiefly from the Northeast and Middle West and are showing a moderate increase over the movement a year ago. The volume of new crop shipments from Texas is much greater than last year owing to the earliness of the season.

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season. Apr. 11.	This season. Apr. 4.	One year ago.
Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Aroostook Co., Me.	[1] $0.65–0.70	[1] $0.81–0.86	$3.45–5.60
Minneapolis, Minn.	.75–.85	.85–1.00	7.05–7.30
Waupaca, Wis.	.70–.75	.80	.....
Hastings, Fla.	6.00	6.00	.....
Onions (crates).			
Laredo, Tex.	1.10	1.15–1.25	4.00
Strawberries.			
24-pt. crates, Hammond, La.	3.75–4.00	4.40–4.60	.....
32-qt. crates, Chadbourn, N. C.	6.00–7.75	.....	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Maine Green Mountains.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Texas Bliss Triumphs, 100 lbs.
[5] Red varieties.
[6] Florida 1½ bu. hampers.
[7] Florida.
[8] Texas bulk per ton.
[9] Texas.
[10] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[11] Middle Western Ben Davis.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN MARCH.

Shipping districts.	March.		Feb-ru-ary,	Season to Apr. 9.		Total last season.
	1921	1920	1921.	1921	1920	
Apples (boxed).						
Calif.	73	173	84	4,150	4,080	4,153
Colo.	27	24	47	2,784	3,225	3,225
Idaho.	128	111	129	2,716	3,787	3,943
Mont.	7	5	8	409	490	500
N. Mex.	3	0	0	146	959	959
Oreg.	116	232	202	2,897	5,208	5,443
Utah.	4	0	5	573	199	199
Wash.	1,460	1,864	1,621	19,264	25,377	27,169
Total.	1,818	2,409	2,093	32,939	43,325	45,591
Apples (barreled).						
Ill.	17	111	20	3,090	2,834	2,937
Ind.	70	23	17	238	92	117
Me.	32	12	10	230	2,320	2,343
Md. (west.)	5	10	24	1,132	563	564
Mich.	33	1	52	5,685	3,433	3,435
Mo.	72	70	57	1,476	1,904	2,083
N. Y.	2,537	1,218	3,074	30,327	9,387	10,271
Ohio.	15	2	16	608	255	255
Pa.	152	21	193	2,738	1,258	1,266
Va.	216	308	299	7,785	6,925	7,075
W. Va.	101	71	104	4,406	2,801	2,849
Other sections.	27	118	56	6,724	8,158	8,164
Total.	3,277	1,965	3,922	64,439	40,020	41,352
Cabbage (old).						
Mich.	16	0	9	335	374	374
N. Y.	481	178	732	7,929	6,098	6,104
Wis.	113	3	266	4,694	3,219	3,223
Other sections.	22	1	13	19,203	13,752	13,762
Total.	632	182	1,020	32,161	23,443	23,463
Cabbage (new).						
Ala.	63	3	18	254	14	269
Calif., N. dist.	8	102	6	26	203	253
Calif., S. dist.	88	103	97	313	535	1,006
Fla.	653	1,397	503	1,460	3,582	4,736
Ga.	1	1	0	1	.....	2
La.	56	12	3	111	92	236
S. C.	603	0	86	1,334	1	1,088
Tex.	753	1,528	352	1,520	2,911	4,833
Other sections.	0	0	0	2	2	19,738
Total.	2,225	3,146	1,065	5,021	7,341	32,161
Cauliflower.						
Calf., N. dist.	529	316	273	886	554	575
Calif., S. dist.	176	67	231	1,927	1,623	1,624
Ore.	55	8	5	64	18	18
Other sections.	1	0	0	602	380	380
Total.	761	391	509	3,479	2,575	2,597
Celery (old).						
Calif., N. dist.	58	162	260	2,377	1,477	1,486
Calif., S. dist.	228	57	326	843	477	477
Other sections.	0	0	13	6,939	4,812	4,812
Total.	286	219	605	10,159	6,766	6,775

Shipping districts.	March.		Feb-ru-ary,	Season to Apr. 9.		Total last season.
	1921	1920	1921.	1921	1920	
Celery (new).						
Fla.	1,494	981	1,126	3,322	2,264	2,992
Lettuce.						
Ariz.	13	57	17	51	158	159
Calif.	1,290	985	1,379	6,040	3,649	5,325
Fla.	380	237	524	2,917	2,838	2,843
S. C.	404	1	0	505	31	356
Tex.	48	70	37	100	173	175
Other sections.	16	2	0	66	4	3,603
Total.	2,151	1,352	1,957	9,680	6,853	12,462
Mixed and bunched vegetables.						
Ala.	18	2	17	40	4	55
Calif., N. dist.	72	242	45	181	536	1,620
Calif., S. dist.	396	528	405	1,530	1,918	4,618
Fla.	187	13	67	462	152	337
La.	284	200	336	1,143	1,011	1,380
Miss.	113	35	33	191	65	433
S. C.	155	0	18	313	2	293
Tex.	256	44	260	848	133	299
Other sections.	10	0	2	29	0	3,858
Total.	1,497	1,064	1,183	4,737	3,821	12,838
Spinach.						
Tex.	299	395	480	1,393	885	934
Va.	907	0	89	1,653	300	903
Other sections.	23	15	2	330	422	559
Total.	1,229	410	562	3,376	1,607	2,396
Onions (old).						
Calif.	48	143	113	4,370	5,402	5,409
Ill.	23	5	31	340	111	111
Ind.	247	31	279	2,457	1,005	1,005
Iowa.	18	3	20	859	488	488
Mass.	379	223	351	3,618	2,816	2,858
Mich.	61	25	68	645	224	224
N. Y.	299	327	255	2,687	2,632	2,695
Ohio.	248	165	330	2,846	1,897	1,913
Wis.	29	15	60	386	95	95
Other sections.	240	61	64	7,707	5,755	5,755
Total.	1,592	998	1,571	25,915	20,425	20,553
Onions (new).						
Tex.	201	17	.....	735	38	5,062
Strawberries.						
Ala.	54	.....	.....	133	.....	147
Fla.	53	44	.....	57	57	153
La.	543	.....	.....	734	50	858
Miss.	7	.....	.....	24	.....	31
Other sections.	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	7,294
Total.	657	44	.....	993	107	8,483

Shipping districts.	March.		Feb-ru-ary.	Season to Apr. 9.		Total last season.
	1021	1929	1921	1921	1920	
Sweet potatoes.						
Ala.	31	15	21	423	347	401
Ark.	76	98	74	308	339	355
Del.	239	223	330	1,608	1,072	1,212
Ga.	156	58	117	634	333	475
La.	45	5	40	456	177	211
Md.	106	63	215	1,560	1,155	1,179
Mo.	13	0	1	5	1	1
N. J.	334	286	389	2,795	2,032	2,237
N. C.	75	45	55	803	612	750
S. C.	11	0	1	21	0	0
Tenn.	104	270	100	742	1,022	1,212
Tex.	22	20	43	509	483	494
Va.	86	1	56	597	172	179
Other sections.	53	66	68	5,785	6,683	6,761
Total.	1,351	1,150	1,510	16,249	14,428	15,467
Tomatoes.						
Fla.	923	1,339	273	1,643	2,335	2,949
White potatoes (old).						
Calif.	448	282	533	9,510	8,379	8,536
Colo.	683	431	869	10,568	8,711	8,810
Idaho.	690	383	522	7,469	6,805	6,853
Ky.	75	27	79	971	854	886
Me.	2,463	2,796	1,986	14,180	20,056	23,521
Mich.	1,321	999	703	9,405	8,277	9,017
Minn.	2,496	1,900	1,690	21,031	20,982	22,058
Nebr.	241	71	272	2,825	1,646	1,662
N. Y., L. Is.	415	268	328	5,257	3,686	3,701
N. Y., other.	1,606	1,661	1,268	7,474	8,497	9,107
N. Dak.	235	114	104	1,713	2,123	2,227
Oreg.	149	187	90	802	715	785
Pa.	626	274	344	5,091	3,586	3,741
Wash.	330	364	150	2,830	2,901	3,098
Wis.	1,938	1,528	1,624	13,323	16,756	17,585
Other sections.	492	432	200	22,084	14,804	14,967
Sections through shipping.	.....	.....	.....	32,511	23,889	23,898
Total.	14208	11717	10765	167045	152667	160432
White potatoes (new).						
Ala.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	303
Fla.	94	1	.....	499	2	3,349
Tex.	19	.....	.....	60	.....	732

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of Apr. 3-9.		March.		February.		January.		Season to Apr. 9.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Apples:										
Boxed	187	405	1,818	2,409	2,093	2,641	1,592	3,012	32,939	43,325
Barreled	325	218	3,277	1,965	3,922	1,772	3,725	1,352	64,439	40,020
Cabbage:										
Old	15	6	632	182	1,020	520	2,129	1,192	32,161	23,443
New	853	1,029	2,225	3,146	1,065	1,996	581	721	[1] 5,021	[1] 7,341
Cauliflower	2	9	761	391	509	369	625	765	3,479	2,575
Celery:										
Old	3	10	286	219	605	194	1,252	661	10,159	6,766
New	208	199	1,494	981	1,126	853	388	155	[1] 3,322	[1] 2,264
Lettuce	404	265	2,151	1,352	1,957	1,622	2,280	2,022	9,680	6,853
Onions:										
Old	138	58	1,592	998	1,571	1,159	1,650	1,367	25,915	20,425
New	384	18	201	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 735	[1] 38
Potatoes:										
Sweet	233	202	1,351	1,150	1,510	959	1,777	1,368	16,249	14,428
White—										
Old	2,706	2,381	14,208	11,717	10,765	8,123	12,728	12,123	167,045	152,667
New	340	.....	113	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 560	[1] 2
Spinach	376	123	1,229	410	562	363	630	335	3,376	1,607
Strawberries	284	62	657	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	993	107
Tomatoes	303	149	923	1,339	273	470	30	261	1,643	2,335
Mixed vegetables	456	180	1,497	1,064	1,183	252	478	262	4,737	3,821
Total	7,217	5,314	34,415	27,385	28,161	21,293	29,865	25,596	372,815	318,372

[1] Not included in totals.

SHIPMENTS OF OLD CABBAGE.

(Concluded from front page.)

trasts are seen in the markets supplied from Wisconsin and other northern cabbage sections. Last season's general range of $30 to $130 per ton compares with this season's extreme range of $6 to $40. The contrasts of the two seasons are much greater than appear from a comparison of prices in other recent seaons. The general range of New York Danish type stock in 1918–19 was $8 to $48, and in 1917–18 $18 to $57.

Shipments of new cabbage are coming forward somewhat more slowly than last year, owing to the low range of prices and lack of demand by local buyers at shipping points, rather than because of lack of ample supplies in producing sections. Texas growers have been receiving prices as low as $6 per ton bulk. The price has been somewhat higher in the southeastern shipping sections. At the end of the first week in April the volume of new-cabbage shipments had reached about two-thirds that of corresponding date of last season, decreases being especially noticeable from Florida and Texas. South Carolina, however, has begun shipping much earlier than last year and has already shipped over four-fifths as much cabbage as for the whole of last season. Prices of southern pointed-type cabbage have ranged about one-third lower in northern markets than at the corresponding time last season.

The minimum load for a car of boxed apples is approximately 756 boxes.

Hay and Feed

WEEK'S HAY MARKETS DEPRESSED BY UNDESIRABLE GRADES.

Prices Reported Generally Lower Under Ample Offerings and Discriminating Demand.

Hay arrivals, particularly in the East during the week ending Apr. 9, were sufficiently large to further depress the market and prices were generally lower.

Receipts in carlots in the principal markets for the two weeks ending Apr. 2 and Apr. 9 are given in the comparative statement below:

Cities.	Apr. 9.	Apr. 2.	Cities.	Apr. 9.	Apr. 2.
Boston	71	192	Omaha	50	95
New York	221	236	Minneapolis	-	-
Baltimore	15	54	St. Paul	112	158
Cincinnati	241	206	Memphis	61	56
Chicago	217	140	Los Angeles	75	80

A heavy increase in receipts is not expected during the remainder of this month, as farmers will be busy in the fields, but on account of the light shipping demand and the trend of grain and feed prices, a substantial advance in prices is not looked for by the trade.

Western Markets Decline.

Timothy.—The decided break in prices witnessed in eastern markets last week was followed by a decline in western markets. Conditions were unsettled as receipts, the bulk of which were ordinary or common hay, improved. In Chicago arrivals were more than 50 per cent larger than last week, and while the receipts in other western markets do not show an increase, prices indicate a much easier tendency as a result of the apathetic demand. The better grades held firm, but poor quality hay, unless heavily discounted, was neglected. Cincinnati reports a liberal movement, with shipping inquiries only fair and the local demand confined to top grades, resulting in additional losses of $1 to $1.50 per ton. About 1,000 tons were received in New York on river boats. As all of this hay was unloaded in Manhattan, the Brooklyn market was only slightly affected. The demand in Minneapolis was good and fully equal to offerings. St. Louis tracks were well cleaned up at the close, but prices were the lowest recorded for the week.

Southeastern markets advise offerings of No. 1 timothy from Ohio and Indiana points at $1.50 less than last week. Little interest was shown by buyers and a relatively small number of cars for shipment were placed at the reduced price.

Alfalfa Shipments Curtailed.

Alfalfa.—Because of stormy weather in Idaho, shipping of alfalfa to central markets was somewhat retarded. An excellent demand from points in Wyoming and other States taking low freight rates was reported by dealers in Idaho which made shipment to such markets as Chicago and Kansas City unnecessary. The receipts in principal markets were light but sufficient because of improved pastures. The summer demand is expected to be dull because of the relatively high prices made necessary by high freight rates from producing sections. San Francisco reports trading as light, and sales at slightly reduced figures

(Concluded on page 251, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS APR. 9.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Jacksonville.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	29.50	25.00	.....	27.00	30.00	30.00	27.00	22.50	24.50	23.00	25.00	19.50	26.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	28.50	23.00	23.25	26.00	30.50	29.00	26.00	21.50	23.50	.....	23.00	18.50	24.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	27.50	22.00	22.25	25.50	28.50	28.00	25.00	20.00	21.50	22.00	20.00	17.00	20.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	27.50	21.00	20.25	26.50	29.00	29.00	25.00	20.50	21.50	.....	22.00	17.00	24.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	25.00	.....	18.50	25.00	28.00	29.00	.....	19.00	20.50	.....	20.00	16.00	22.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	22.00	.....	15.50	24.00	.....	.....	.....	14.00	20.50	21.00	19.00	16.00	21.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	33.00	27.00	18.00	.....	.....	25.00	20.00	26.00	20.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	31.50	23.00	16.00	.....	.....	21.00	18.50	24.00	17.50	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	20.50	13.00	.....	.....	17.50	16.00	18.00	11.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	15.50	19.50	12.00	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	16.00	10.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	9.50	.....	11.00	.....
No. 1 grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	25.00	24.50	24.75	29.00	27.00	28.50	.....	23.00	24.00	22.00	19.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	30.00	30.00	29.50	32.00	.....	29.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	20.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	26.25	26.00	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	19.50	16.00	33.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.75	24.25	25.00	26.00	28.50	29.00	.....	22.00	23.00	20.50	18.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	31.00	28.00	32.00	.....	31.00	24.00	24.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	28.00	.....	.....	32.50	30.00	.....	22.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	23.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	16.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	23.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	20.50	22.00	.....	16.75	15.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	43.25	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	42.30	39.00	40.00	38.00	44.50	40.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	34.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	33.00	31.50	.....	31.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	31.50	31.50	.....	31.00	27.00	24.00	22.00	27.50	30.50	31.00	29.00	.....	28.00	.....	30.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	30.50	.....	32.00	31.00	22.50	24.00	.....	.....	24.00	.....	21.00	18.00	29.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	39.62	39.20	39.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	35.30	.....	36.00	31.55	.....	31.00	.....	.....
Hominy feed (white)	28.00	27.50	27.50	30.00	.....	31.00	.....	23.00	26.00	26.50	22.50	.....	20.00	17.75	.....
Ground barley	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	31.00	23.00	.....	.....	[2]29.00
Beet pulp	30.00	32.00	31.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	31.00	30.30	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Rolled.

FEED MARKET CHARACTERIZED BY CONTINUED DULL DEMAND.

Price Concessions Fail to Stimulate Activity—Offerings in Excess of Requirements.

The demand for mill feeds during the week ending Apr. 9 was again of a sluggish nature. Offerings particularly during the early part of the week were heavy and while considerable feed was cleaned up by being applied on contracts for immediate shipment, price concessions were necessary in order to move a large number of cars of distress feed.

In view of the way prices held up under the severe strain of the first half of the week the trade is reported to be feeling more confident about the outlook and to be expecting slightly higher prices during the next few weeks. Many low records were established on Monday and Tuesday but toward the close a slight recovery and a better sentiment among jobbers and wholesale dealers was noted.

Mills are evidently satisfied with present prices and are meeting jobbers' and wholesale dealers' prices whenever it becomes necessary to make sales. It should be borne in mind that a larger share of high class straight feeds reaches consumers than formerly when mixed feed manufacturers were an important factor. The latter are temporarily not interested because of the poor demand, estimated at not over 50% of normal, and the enormous stocks thought to be 300% or more greater than the demand, of low priced raw material available.

Little interest was shown in future shipment offerings; the bulk of the business transacted was for immediate and quick shipment, and then only in case jobbers had first obtained orders from the country trade. Lower prices have not yet stimulated activity but rather have had the opposite effect.

The general situation has not changed to a great extent during the last few months. If anything, conditions from a buyers' viewpoint are better. Prices are nearly back to prewar basis and because of light feeding supplies are ample. The season has advanced sufficiently to warrant the expectation of an ample carryover of the more important feedstuffs.

Wheat mill feeds.—A further sagging tendency was noted in wheat feed prices during the week and while bran was quoted in Minneapolis at $16 per ton numerous sales were reported at materially lower figures which may account for the fact that offerings at $24.50 delivered Philadelphia rate points were liberal. Middlings were offered at 50¢ to $1 below bran. For soft winter wheat bran and middlings $5 to $6 per ton more was asked than for spring wheat feeds. Flour middlings were draggy but reddog was in better demand from districts where young pigs are ready to be slopped. Lake and rail bran was offered during the week at $1 less than all rail bran. Sales of bran for season shipment were reported at $12.50 f. o. b. Minneapolis. Stocks are fair, movement good, and demand below normal.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The demand for cottonseed meal and cake remains light and is seldom for more than one car at a time. A better export inquiry resulted in a slight advance from the low price established during the early part of the week. Chicago jobbers report they were able to buy 43% meal at $29.50, or about $2 per ton less than mill agents were asking. Southern markets were quoting $23.50 for 43%, $22.75 for 41%, and $21.50 for 36% meal. Mills were holding their prices about $1 per ton higher. Offerings are becoming lighter as the season

(Concluded on page 253, column 2.)

Seeds

GOOD CLOVER DEMAND IN NORTH AND EAST DURING WEEK.

Alfalfa and Kentucky Bluegrass Prices Continue to Rise—Not Much Change in Other Seeds.

In sections where the season is not so far advanced a good demand for clover and a fair demand for grass seed were reported during the week ending Apr. 9. Recent severe freezes in various parts of the country seem to have rejuvenated the demand for seeds to resow fields that were injured by unexpected low temperatures, following unusually warm weather. It is too early, however, for farmers to turn to millets and forage sorghums to take the place of crops that have been winterkilled or injured by spring freezes or for sowing on fields that have not been plowed or disked because of being too wet. Only a few marked changes in prices occurred and they are noted below.

Clover Prices Variable.

Clovers and alfalfa.—The demand for red clover, and to a lesser extent alsike clover, continued to be brisk in the North Central and Eastern States and prices were variable. In some markets red clover was quoted higher than last week; in others, lower or unchanged. Alsike clover was somewhat lower or weaker in most markets. Approximately 740,000 lbs. of red clover arrived from France and Germany at New York. An Italian correspondent writing on Mar. 22 stated that the selling season there was practically over and that the carryover of red clover and alfalfa would be rather heavy, especially seed of inferior quality. On that date fair, average quality red clover and alfalfa were quoted at about $13.25 and $12, respectively, per 100 lbs., c. i. f., New York.

There has been a fair to good demand for sweet clover in the Middle West but stocks held by seedsmen and in the country have been more than ample to take care of the demand, consequently prices have remained more or less at the same low level. Further increases in alfalfa prices due to active demand for this time of the year may help in directing more attention to low-priced sweet clover seed.

Grasses.—Kentucky bluegrass prices made another gain during the week because of the continued good demand for it in lawn grass mixtures. Some unhulled redtop seed at about $8 or $9 per 100 lbs. is being used in mixtures instead of Kentucky bluegrass, which has caused the market on this grade of redtop to stiffen, whereas solid seed has remained the same in price. During the week 11,200 lbs. of Kentucky bluegrass were exported to Holland.

Timothy showed some weakness in a few markets but is still being sold in fairly large quantities in the North and East. A small shipment of 10,000 lbs. or more was made to Norway during the week.

Miscellaneous. — Approximately 210,000 lbs. of rape were received from Holland at New York and Baltimore. Some of the early-sown rape may have been injured by late freezes, but this does not seem to have had much effect on recent sales, which were considerably smaller than those of a few weeks ago.

As the corn planting season in the Corn Belt draws nearer, the demand for seed corn fails to show much improvement. Seedsmen are inclined to shade their prices rather than take a chance on carrying over too much.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APR. 9.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 9, 1920.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 9, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	20.00	19.00	21.00	21.00	21.25	20.00	20.00	21.50	18.00	19.00	21.50	18.00	18.00	55.50	47.00
Alsike clover	22.50	19.50	25.00	23.00	23.60	22.00	22.00	24.00	23.00	25.00	24.50	21.00	25.00	56.45	40.00
White clover	58.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	62.15	48.00
Crimson clover	7.00	7.00	6.75	8.50	.....	80.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.25	19.00
Sweet clover	10.00	9.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	8.50	10.00	8.50	8.50	10.50	12.00	15.00	34.40	25.00
Lespedeza	.....	25.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	28.00
Alfalfa	17.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	19.50	22.00	17.00	18.50	18.00	21.00	20.00	40.25	24.50
Grasses:															
Timothy	6.75	7.00	7.75	6.75	6.00	7.00	6.15	6.00	6.60	6.50	7.00	6.50	7.50	13.60	11.40
Redtop	14.00	14.00	15.50	14.75	15.00	15.00	13.50	15.50	14.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	18.00	19.45	14.50
Kentucky bluegrass	32.00	28.50	32.00	30.00	32.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	28.00	29.65	24.75
Orchard grass	15.00	14.00	16.00	15.25	14.00	16.00	14.25	15.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	.....	18.00	25.25	28.50
Italian rye grass	6.25	6.00	.....	7.75	.....	.....	7.50	8.50	.....	7.00	8.75	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	6.50	6.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....	7.50	8.50	8.50	7.00	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	22.50	25.00	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	35.65	24.50
Bromus inermis	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	.....	16.00	18.00	.....	18.00	29.10	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	4.00	4.25	.....	3.60	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.40	1.65	2.75	.....	7.00	6.05	5.25
Common millet	3.50	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	1.75	2.15	1.75	1.50	2.50	.....	5.00	3.90	4.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.15	2.00	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	3.85	5.25
Hungarian millet	3.75	4.50	.....	3.60	.....	.....	3.10	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.90	6.25
Japanese millet	7.50	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	8.00	7.00	.....	6.50	7.50	.....	.....	13.60	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.10	2.00	1.50	2.25	.....	.....	3.70	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.65	1.40	2.00	.....	.....	3.20	4.25
Orange sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	1.90	1.50	.....	.....	.....	3.45	4.25
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40	5.50
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	.....	.....	3.15	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.85	1.35	2.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.65	2.50	.....	.....	3.40	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.00	2.75	4.00	.....	7.00	13.45	14.25
Rape	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.75	10.00	8.00	8.75	8.75	9.50	9.50	8.25	.....	6.50	11.45	9.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	10.00	10.00	.....	12.00	15.00	.....	12.25	13.50	.....	.....	18.25	.....	14.00	28.30	18.50
Common vetch	5.00	5.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....	6.75	8.00	.....	10.00	10.25	.....	6.00	10.30	7.50
Peas:															
Canada field peas	4.50	4.50	.....	4.20	4.25	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	.....	3.75	.....	5.00	5.90	5.25
Cowpeas	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.40	5.40	4.75	5.00	.....	.....	.....	10.30	6.00
Soy beans	.....	3.75	4.00	.....	.....	4.00	1 7.75	1 10.00	5.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	9.25	4.25
Seed potatoes	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	3.00	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	8.55	3.15
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	1.65	1.65	1.35	.....	2.00	1.40	2.15	1.50	1.75	2.10	.....	3.35	3.10	2.75
Seed wheat	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.25	2.15	.....	.....	2.25	.....	2.10	3.65	2.85
Seed oats	.....	.75	.75	.80	.....	.55	.65	.70	.75	.65	1.10	.....	.90	1.35	.95
Seed barley	.....	1.30	.....	1.35	1.20	.....	1.05	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.90	.....	1.30	2.10	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	2.30	1.85	1.65	2.40	.....	1.70	2.45	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.55	.....	1.85	.....	2.00	1.70	1.75	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.85

[1] Northern grown.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 250.)

throughout the interior are reported. Prices at the close of the week favored buyers and substantial declines took place in several markets, Cincinnati reporting a drop of $3 per ton. Stocks of No. 1 are small; of the lower grades, fair.

Light Movement of Prairie.

Prairie.—Prairie receipts were generally light. The bulk of the receipts in Minneapolis was midland which barely brings freight charges, while good upland is in demand and is expected to meet with a ready sale for some time. Chicago also reports receipts of the better grades insufficient, and it is thought that if the run of timothy decreases materially during the remainder of April higher prices for prairie will prevail. If the timothy run is large and prices weak, prairie hay will be practically ignored. The lower grades are in good supply in southwestern markets but are in poor request.

Straw.—Straw of all sorts remains steady under a fair jobbing inquiry. Receipts are light. Demand for oat and wheat straw in Omaha is good. Stocks are light in most of the markets. Wheat straw is quoted as follows: $8 Oklahoma City, $14.50 Baltimore, $15 Richmond, $15.50 Pittsburgh, $12.50 Chicago, $8 Omaha, $8 Minneapolis, $18 Philadelphia; oat straw, $9 Oklahoma City, $16.25 Baltimore, $15.50 Pittsburgh, $13.50 Chicago, $9 Omaha, $9 Minneapolis, $18 Philadelphia; rye straw, $18.50 New York, $17 Baltimore, $16 Pittsburgh, $14.50 Chicago, $9.50 Minneapolis, $19 Philadelphia.

Argentina's Exportable Surplus of Cereals.

The present exportable surplus of cereals in Argentina, including that from the recent harvest, according to the American consul at Buenos Aires, is estimated officially in metric tons (a metric ton is 2,204.6 lbs.) as follows: 2,800,000 tons wheat and flour, 640,000 tons linseed, and 400,000 tons of oats.

Exceptionally Early Movement of Eggs Into Cold Storage.

A preliminary tabulation shows 1,831,000 cases of eggs in cold storage on April 1. This is approximately 1,500,000 cases more than the average holdings for that date and indicates an unusual movement into storage during the month of March.

Storage stocks of onions at Los Angeles March 23 were reported to be 27,550 sacks.

Grain

TREND OF GRAIN PRICES STEADILY DOWNWARD DURING WEEK.

May Wheat and Corn Touched Lowest Points of Season on April 11—Flour Trade Dull.

The trend of grain prices during the week ending Apr. 11, was steadily downward except on two days, when the markets steadied as a result of buying by the shorts because of freezing temperature in the Southwest. On Apr. 11 there was a smash in all grains and May wheat and corn sold at the lowest prices on the crop. Sentiment among traders in the Chicago market was reported as very bearish.

All markets were sharply lower for the week, showing the following declines at the close on Apr. 11 compared with Apr. 4: Chicago May wheat, 9½¢; July, 4½¢; May corn, 2¢; Minneapolis May wheat, 5¾¢; Kansas City, 12¢; and Winnipeg, 3¾¢.

Cash Prices Also Decline.

Cash prices in the Chicago market declined with the futures, though not uniformly. No. 2 Red Winter Wheat on Apr. 11 sold at 5¢ to 5½¢ over May, which was approximately the same as on Apr. 4. No. 2 Hard Winter sold at 9¢ to 10¢ over May compared with 11¢ to 12¢ on Apr. 4. The decline in premiums on Hard Winter Wheat reflected the situation in the Southwest and at Gulf ports where a free movement of wheat was reported. Kansas City reported a fair export demand and a slow milling demand. At Minneapolis receipts of spring wheat at the close of the week were so small that quotations were only nominal. The flour trade at that market was dull.

Export business in wheat was moderate for prompt or near-by shipment, but heavy buying for July and August shipment was reported. Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Japan were buyers of small to moderate quantities for early shipment.

The visible supply statement, issued on Apr. 11, showed a decrease of 586,000 bus. of wheat and 180,000 of corn for the week. The total visible supply of wheat on Apr. 11 was 17,877,000 bus. compared with 44,280,000 a year ago, and 32,716,000 bus. of corn against 5,500,000 a year ago.

Light Receipts of Corn.

The demand for cash corn during the week was equal to the offerings. While terminal elevator stocks were heavy, receipts at the large market centers were small. On one day of the week receipts of corn at Chicago were the lightest since the movement fairly started. At the close of the week No. 3 Mixed corn sold at 3½¢ to 5¢ under May in Chicago. This was the same discount under the future that existed on Apr. 4. On Apr. 11 No. 3 Yellow sold at 2½¢ to 4¢ under May which was ½¢ to 1¢ higher, as compared with the May, than a week ago.

Sentiment among traders in the Chicago market was said to be very bearish on Apr. 11, notwithstanding the severe break on that date and the persistent decline for many weeks past. Primarily, bearishness and the continued hammering of the market by short sellers after a decline of $1.45 for wheat since July 15, 1920, and $1.35 for corn since the middle of last May are based on the fact that the price of wheat is still above the prewar level. Before the war $1.25 was regarded as a very high price for wheat, and when it reached that figure the grain trade knew that it was only a question of a few months at most when it would sell at 90¢ again. This old way of looking at prices seems to be the chief line of reasoning of some minds at the present time.

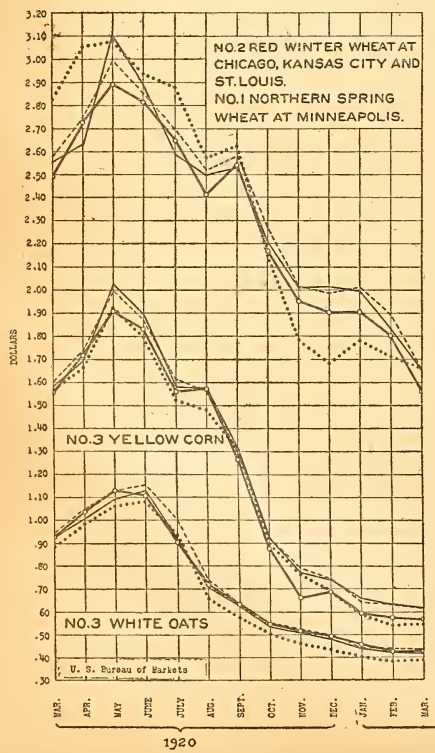
The very large increase in freight rates and the fact that Europe was a steady buyer of wheat at higher prices has no weight with the bears. During last week they continued to sell the May future because prospects for the next crop are favorable. Another reason given is that general business conditions are not good.

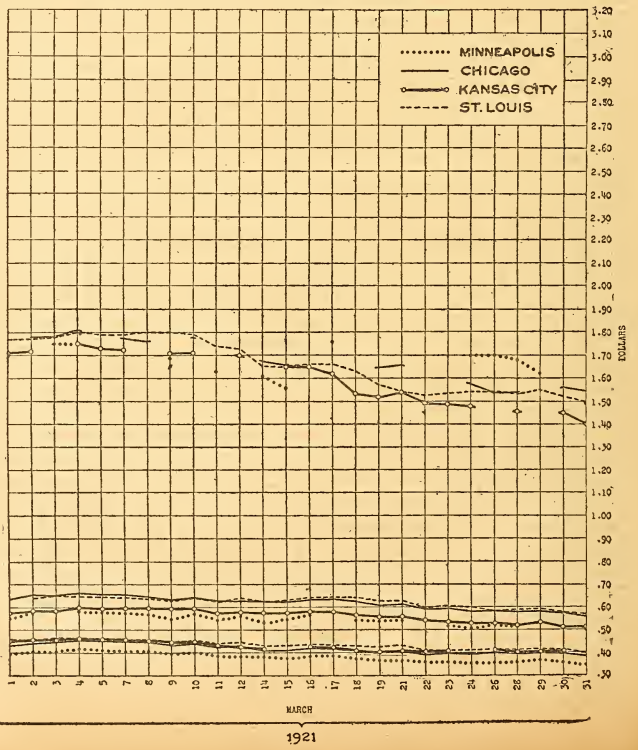
The decline of the last few weeks has discouraged flour buyers, and as a result flour is exceedingly difficult to sell and the milling business is very dull. Some reselling of wheat by exporters was reported on Apr. 11, which was another effect of price depression and not the cause of the break on that date.

New Grain Marketing Bulletin Available.

A comparative study of "Cooperative Grain Marketing" in the United States and Canada is made in Department Bulletin 937, just published by the Department of Agriculture. A full description of methods used in the two countries is given and specific comparisons and conclusions are drawn. The bulletin is for free distribution as long as the supply lasts.

AVERAGE CASH PRICE PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.


NO.2 RED WINTER WHEAT AT CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS.
NO.1 NORTHERN SPRING WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS.
NO.3 YELLOW CORN
NO.3 WHITE OATS
U. S. Bureau of Markets
DOLLARS
MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR.
1920



GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Apr. 8.

[Cents per bu.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri
Chicago.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	147⅞	150	154	150	148½	148
	No. 2	147⅞	.....	.....	.....	147½	145
Red Winter	No. 1	145	144	149½	.....	143½	141½
	No. 2	.....	142½	147¾	143½	.....	139¼
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	161	163	165	164	161	171
	No. 2	159	153	160	154	154	165
	No. 3	135	142	147	138	146	143
	No. 4	128	129	141	129	133	133
Northern Spring	No. 1	155	161	.....	.....	162	....
	No. 3	129	132	.....	131	.....	....
	No. 4	.....	123	.....	.....	136	128
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	142	.....	145	147	.....	143
	No. 2	145	150	151	148	145⅞	143
	No. 3	148	150⅜	150	146½	145⅜	143
	No. 4	145	148	.....	.....	.....	141
Hard Winter	No. 1	142	143	145	140⅝	141½	138⅜
	No. 2	139	143	144⅜	140½	140½	139
	No. 3	137	141¼	143	139¼	135⅜	137
	No. 4	136	139	140	136⅜	136	134
Red Winter	No. 1	138⅜	142	144	142	141½	138⅜
	No. 2	136	141	.....	139	139	137½
	No. 3	136	137	140	.....	137	135
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	148	150½	.....	150	148½	146½
	No. 2	148	149	.....	149	148	145
	No. 3	146	148	.....	147½	146½	143
	No. 4	145	148	.....	.....	.....	142

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 3	55¼	57½	.....	55¾	.....	56½
	No. 4	.....	55¼	54	54½	54½	53½
Yellow	No. 2	59	58	.....	58	59¼	59¼
	No. 3	55	55	56¼	56	56¼	56½
	No. 4	52¾	52½	53¾	53¼	54	54
Mixed	No. 2	57½	57½	.....	.....	58¾	....
	No. 3	54¾	54½	55¾	55	55¾	55¾
	No. 4	52½	52¾	53¾	52¼	53¼	53½
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	48¾	49½	.....	50¾	.....	52
	No. 4	47	47½	.....	49	.....	48½
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	50½	50⅞	52½	52½	52½	53
	No. 3	49	48	49	50½	50¼	....
Yellow	No. 2	51	51½	.....	53	54	53
	No. 3	49¾	50	.....	52¼	53	52½
Mixed	No. 2	49½	50	.....	50½	51	51½
	No. 3	48½	48½	.....	.....	49½	50½
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	59	59	.....	59	60	59½
	No. 2	59	58¾	.....	59	59	59¼
	No. 3	56	56	.....	57	57	57
	No. 4	54	54½	.....	.....	.....	54
Yellow	No. 2	58	59½	.....	59¼	.....	58
	No. 3	58	57½	.....	57½	57	55¾
	No. 4	53½	55½	.....	54¼	.....	54

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	38½	37⅞	.....	39	39¼	38⅞
	No. 2	38	37½	38½	38	39	38½
	No. 3	37	36	37	36½	37¼	37
	No. 4	36½	35	36½	36	36	37
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 3	32	32¼	.....	33¼	33¼	33⅞
	No. 4	31¼	31¼	31½	.....	.....	32½
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	39	38½	38¼	.....	39	....
	No. 3	38	38	38½	38½	38	37
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	40½	40½	.....	39½	39½	....
	No. 2	39½	40	.....	39	39¼	....
	No. 3	38	38½	.....	38	38½	38½
	No. 4	35	37⅜	.....	37½	37½	....

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2		139½	141	142	140	140	141
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	134	135	137	134½	135	137

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat	May	137¼	138¼	136½	136	136	134
	July	116	115	111⅛	112	113	111⅞
Corn	May	59⅜	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞	60¼	59⅞
	July	63⅛	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
Oats	May	36⅜	37¼	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37¼
	July	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	39⅛	38¼
Kansas City.							
Wheat	May	129	130⅜	128⅜	127¼	127⅞	125½
	July	109½	108⅜	105	104½	106	104⅞
Corn	May	51⅞	51⅝	51⅜	51⅞	52⅜	52⅛
	July	56⅛	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
Oats	May	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅞

RUMANIA'S WHEAT HARVEST.

(Concluded from front page.)

Reports are that the spring wheat acreage this year will be larger than a year ago; but as the winter wheat acreage was cut in two, this does not seem reasonable. Therefore, allowing a little less than last year, or about 650,000 acres for spring seeding, the total area in spring and winter wheat in Bessarabia will be 1,100,000 acres, compared with 1,800,000 before the war.

Possible Crop Figures Given.

The crop possibility in the three large divisions of Greater Rumania, based upon the acreage and the average yields per acre under favorable weather conditions, together with the five-year prewar production, is shown in the following table:

	Sown for 1921 crop.	Prewar av. yield per acre.	Possible crop.[1]	Prewar 5-yr. av. crop.
	Acres.	*Bus.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Old Rumania	2,700,000	19	51,000,000	88,000,000
Transylvania	1,700,000	17	29,000,000	58,000,000
Dessarabia[2]	1,100,000	12	13,000,000	28,000,000
Total	5,500,000	.....	93,000,000	174,000,000

[1] Round numbers.
[2] Spring wheat acreage estimated.

The foregoing table indicates that "Greater Rumania" may, under favorable weather conditions, harvest 93,000,000 bus. of wheat this season, compared with the prewar five-year average of 174,000,000 in the same districts. It appears, therefore, that southeastern Europe is but slowly reviving its prewar agricultural activities.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Apr. 9:					
Atlantic ports[1]	880	642	.....	143	137
Gulf ports[2]	1,784	519	11	86	.....
Pacific ports[3]	552	.....	.....	138	.....
Total	3,216	1,161	11	367	137
Previous week	3,470	1,292	11	53	456
Total July 1, 1920, to Apr. 9, 1921	213,230	26,833	2,589	18,135	30,212

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

WEEKLY FEED MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 250.)

is drawing to a close. Many Texas mills have shut down, most of them with the intention of not making any clean-up later. A better demand for fertilizer purposes is reported in the Southeast.

Linseed meal.—The linseed meal market was dull, probably due to weather conditions and lack of export demand. Farmers are buying small quantities only and feeders are not contracting so heavily as during former seasons. Prices are lower. Manufacturers anxious to move their stocks are making concessions, particularly when immediate shipping instructions can be furnished. Dealers' supplies are good.

Gluten Feed Off $5 Per Ton.

Gluten feed.—Most of the manufacturers reduced their price of gluten feed $5 per ton during the week to take care of accumulations. A few producers maintained their last week's quotations but are expected to announce reductions in the near future. Production is improving. One of the largest mills resumed operations Apr. 11. Stocks in dealers' hands, while not large, appear ample. Consumption of this feed is far below normal for this time of the year.

Hominy Feed $2 Lower.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices declined sharply. The demand has fallen off and buyers are taking hold only for immediate or instant shipment. Supplies in dealers' hands are liberal but stocks at mills are not heavy. Yellow hominy was offered at about 50¢ less than white hominy. In New Orleans, Richmond, and a few southeastern markets the demand continues good. Future shipment offerings are heavy and the movement is light. Baltimore reports that the largest hominy plant in the northeastern section has closed down but that sufficieat supplies are available from outside sources to take care of all requirements.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal demand continues quiet. Offerings at less than $24 for No. 1 are scarce in the Chicago market. In consuming sections supplies are reported as good but there is no general pressure to sell in spite of the restricted demand. In Omaha and St. Louis conditions are dull and prices lower. No. 2 meal is quoted $3 to $4 less than No. 1. Stocks at mills and production are light. New crop No. 1 meal is available for prompt shipment from Colorado at about $30 delivered northeastern markets.

Beet pulp.—No improvement is reported in prices or volume of business in beet pulp. Quotations in many markets were reduced considerably because of the lack of demand and ample stocks. California sugar refineries lowered their prices $10 per ton. In Savannah and Jacksonville the price of $40 for imported pulp, which is $7 to $8 per ton more than is asked in northeastern markets, remains firm though the demand is limited. Buffalo reports stocks as diminishing only slowly and approximately 4,100 tons on hand in warehouses.

Possible Potato Shipments After April 1.

It was estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates Jan. 1 that total potato stocks on hand in 15 important late-shipping States were 110,670,600 bus., equivalent to 184,451 cars. Between that date and Apr. 2 37,531 cars were rolled to market, which reduced the stocks estimated on hand to 146,920 cars. The four-year average movement after Apr. 1, from these 15 States has been 15,109 cars. As a rule not much over one-fifth of the January stocks on hand are shipped as car lots. The rest is accounted for by local consumption, shrinkage, decay, cattle feeding and the like. This season the shipping period for old stock may continue longer than usual on account of the moderate acreage of southern potatoes.

Kentucky Plants Early Potatoes.

Local reports from the early potato sections in Kentucky indicate a production considerably in excess of last season's because of more extensive planting. The season is about two weeks earlier.

Apples grown in the Pacific Northwest have been exported to every continent, including Australasia. The development of steamship refrigerating facilities will doubtless increase these exports.

Cotton

ONLY SLIGHT CHANGES SHOWN BY FUTURE CONTRACT PRICES.

Average Price of Middling Sinks to 10.82 Cents—Is New Low Point for Present Season.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts were relatively steady during the week ending Apr. 9. The average price of Middling, as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 10.84¢ per lb. on Apr. 9, compared with 11.07¢ at the close of the previous week and 42.02¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. On Apr. 8 the average price of Middling spot cotton touched 10.82¢ per lb., which is a new low point for the season. This price is 27.69¢, or nearly 72% lower than the high mark for the season of 38.51¢ reached on Aug. 2.

Prices for future contracts showed only slight changes for the week. On the New York Cotton Exchange May future contracts advanced 4 points during the week and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they advanced 3 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 7.72d. per lb. on Apr. 8, compared with 7.93d. the previous week and 25.97d. for the corresponding day last year.

Spot sales decreased considerably during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 53,389 bales, compared with 82,434 bales the previous week and 63,363 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the market for fabrics remains unsettled with the demand still slow.

Closing Future Prices for Apr. 9 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
May	11.75	41.42	26.45	11.39	40.80	24.90
July	12.28	39.15	23.75	11.82	38.48	23.50
October	12.84	35.22	22.10	12.33	35.08	21.10
December	13.18	34.23	22.20	12.59	34.09	20.70

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Apr. 8, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Middling Fair			2	11
Strict Good Middling	62	4	41	244
Good Middling	1,780	47	328	1,476
Strict Middling	11,871	142	3,861	3,304
Middling	41,038	744	8,897	4,542
Strict Low Middling	37,779	2,217	9,497	3,405
Low Middling	8,855	632	2,639	3,080
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,501	26	1,729	261
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,857	83	1,759	257
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	2	3	5
Total	107,775	3,897	28,756	16,585

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Apr. 8, at the port of New York were 120,376 bales and for the corresponding day in 1920, 42,392 bales; at the port of New Orleans 405,422 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 349,024 bales.

The market value of northwestern apples has been enhanced by the uniformity of grade and package.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Apr. 9, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Apr. 9, in each of the markets as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	250	225	225	250	300	400	200	425	250	283
Strict Good Middling	250	200	175	200	200	250	300	150	325	225	228
Good Middling	200	150	125	150	150	200	200	100	225	175	163
Strict Middling	100	75	75	75	100	100	100	50	100	75	85
Middling	**11.00**	**10.75**	**11.25**	**10.25**	**11.50**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**10.60**	**11.25**	**11.00**	**10.84**
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	125	150	100	150	150	150	150	100	125	125	133
Low Middling	300	300	200	300	250	275	300	200	250	275	265
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	400	400	300	400	450	400	400	300	350	350	375
Good Ordinary[2]	500	500	400	500	550	500	500	400	450	450	475
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	55
Strict Middling	175	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	153
Middling[2]	300	250	300	250	200	275	250	250	250	300	263
Strict Low Middling[2]	450	350	425	350	350	400	400	400	350	425	390
Low Middling[2]	550	450	475	450	450	550	575	500	500	475	498
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	250	225	250	225	150	250	200	250	250	250	230
Strict Middling[2]	350	325	350	325	250	350	300	350	350	350	330
Middling[2]	500	500	450	450	300	450	400	400	450	425	433
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	325	300	300	275	150	300	300	300	300	325	288
Strict Middling[2]	425	400	400	375	250	400	375	400	400	425	385
Middling[2]	525	500	500	500	300	500	500	500	500	500	483
Sales for week, bales	741	1,633	689	103	4,850	4,289	20,499	9,132	3,753	7,700	[3]53,389

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 8.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	4,911,733	6,040,473
Port stocks	1,421,244	1,212,771
Interior receipts	5,966,011	6,223,439
Interior stocks	1,646,586	1,190,648
Into sight	8,646,526	10,206,581
Northern spinners' takings	1,383,698	2,328,947
Southern spinners' takings	2,248,519	3,076,276
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,447,557	4,491,981

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Apr. 8.

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	1,267,406	2,715,849
France	437,902	496,750
Germany	791,866	308,286
Italy	409,164	396,756
Japan and China	308,542	648,900
Other countries	608,990	744,045
Total	3,823,870	5,310,586

Exports for the week ending Apr. 8, amounted to 71,854 bales, compared with 66,750 bales the previous week and 114,426 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 8 amounted to 3,823,870 bales, compared with 5,310,586 bales in 1919–20.

Total exports for this season show a decrease of about 28% below those of last season. Exports to Great Britain this season are about 53% less than those for the corresponding period last season. Exports to Germany this season are nearly 157% greater, to Italy 3% greater, to Japan and China about 52% less, and to "other countries" 18% less than the exports to those countries, respectively, for the same period last season.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a poor demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in those two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:	Cents.
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	14
Middling, off color and spotted, California 1⅛ ins	10
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	9
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	12½
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 to 1⅛ ins	12½
Memphis:	
Middling, fair color, 1⅛ ins	17
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	18
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	16½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the

SPREADS BETWEEN PRICES OF RAW COTTON, YARNS, AND COTTON FABRICS.

	July 9, 1914.	Mar. 11, 1920.	Oct. 14, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1920.	Feb. 1, 1921.	Mar. 30, 1921.
Raw cotton, ¾-inch staple, per lb.	[1] $0.1331	[2] $0.4037	[2] $0.2126	[2] $0.1532	[2] $0.1367	[2] $0.1135
Yarns:						
Southern single chain warps, 24s, per lb.	.23–.235	1.00–1.05	.51–.52	.36	.34	.26
Southern single skeins, 14s, per lb.	.21	.76–.78	.44–.45	.33	.30	.235–.24
Fabrics:						
Drills, 37 inches wide, per yd.	.08	.29	.155	.135	.11	.0875
Weighing 3 yds. per lb, per lb.	.24	.87	.465	.405	.33	.2625
Brown sheeting:						
36 inches wide, 48 x 48 [3], per yd.	.0725	.28	.175	.115	.11	.085
Weighing 3 yds. per lb, per lb.	.2175	.84	.525	.345	.33	.255

[1] Price at New Orleans, La.

[2] Average determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets.

[3] 48 threads per inch of warp and filling, respectively.

The yarns, brown sheetings, and drills are standard, readily marketable products, which can be and are satisfactorily manufactured from Middling Upland white cotton of ¾ to 1 in. staple, and the prices stated were those of "first hands" from commercial sources (Journal of Commerce, New York Commercial, and Textile World Journal).

In comparing the raw cotton quotations with those for the yarns and the fabrics reasonable allowances should be made, of course, for expenses of handling and transporting the raw cotton to the mills, sale profits or commissions, and the loss or waste which occurs in the process of manufacture, together with the costs of manufacture and sale of the yarns or fabrics.

staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 11¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11½¢ per lb. at Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	250
1 1/8 ins	300	.....
1 3/16 ins	550	550

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average-staple is quoted nominally at 40¢ per lb. at Savannah.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 38¾¢ per lb. for Fully Good and 29½¢ for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 29½¢ per lb., of No. 3 grade 28½¢ per lb., f. o. b. New England mill points.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Apr. 2.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$16.00	$15.00
Clinton, N. C.	.....	17.00
New Bern, N. C.	18.00	16.00
Tarboro, N. C.	18.00	16.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	16.00
Anderson, S. C.	18.00	17.50
Bishopville, S. C.	.....	16.00
Camden, S. C.	18.00	16.00
Greenville, S. C.	19.00	16.00
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	18.00
Laurens, S. C.	18.00	15.00
Manning, S. C.	18.00	.....
Newberry, S. C.	20.00	18.00
St. Matthews, S. C.	19.00	16.00
Westminster, S. C.	.....	18.00
Charleston, S. C.	16.00	16.00
Columbia, S. C.	18.00	16.00
Blytheville, Ark.	17.00	16.00
Forrest City, Ark.	17.00	.....
Newport, Ark.	.....	16.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	17.00	.....
Greenville, Miss.	18.00	.....
Greenwood, Miss.	18.00	15.00
Brownsville, Tenn.	17.00	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn.	17.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	21.00	18.00
Albertville, Ala.	21.00	16.00
Enterprise, Ala.	23.00	18.00
Opp, Ala.	.....	15.00
Tuscumbia, Ala.	.....	16.00
Toccoa, Ga.	.....	20.00
Atlanta, Ga.	20.00	18.00
Sweetwater, Tex.	.....	15.00
Marshall, Tex.	.....	15.00
Cameron, Tex.	.....	12.00
Floydada, Tex.	.....	12.00
McAlester, Okla.	.....	14.00
New Orleans, La.	20.00	.....

Spaniards Plan Trade Extension with Danzig and Warsaw.

A commission comprising representatives of the Spanish Government and Spanish business interests has visited Danzig for the purpose of promoting commercial relations between Spain and Danzig, according to the American consul there. Plans have been laid for the organization of a Spanish-Baltic trading company at Danzig and the establishment of a steamship service between that city and Spanish ports. For this trade the following products are specially mentioned: Oranges, lemons, bananas, pineapples, grapes, figs, early potatoes, onions, tomatoes, currants, nuts, olives, spices, and medicinal herbs. In return for Spanish products Danzig is to export manufactured articles. After visiting Danzig the commission proceeded to Warsaw.

EGYPT EXPECTED TO MATERIALLY REDUCE COTTON ACREAGE.

Planters Hard Hit by Low Cotton Prices—Cereal Growing Receives Official Encouragement.

Egypt's dependence upon cotton has been more marked during the present cotton season, which began Sept. 1, 1920, than at any other time in the recent history of the country. Large areas which would otherwise have been planted to food crops were devoted to cotton, in the belief that the high prices of cotton which prevailed during the previous season would continue during 1921.

Good Egyptian cotton was selling around $1 per lb. during the cotton-planting season in 1920, and Egyptian farmers, like those in America, spared no expense to produce a large cotton crop. This tendency was evident in the area under cotton during the 1919–20 season, when the total cotton acreage amounted to 1,879,329 acres, the largest ever planted in Egypt. Early in the fall of 1920, however, the price of cotton fell below the cost of production. The downward trend continued, and during Feb., 1921, the Egyptian farmer sold his cotton as low as 13½¢ per lb., American money. The situation was complicated by the fact that the Egyptian cotton merchants had purchased vast quantities of foreign manufactured goods for future delivery, intending to pay for them from the proceeds of the high-priced cotton.

Formed 80% of Exports.

Cotton ordinarily represents more than 80% of the exports of Egypt, to which must be added cotton seed, cottonseed cake, and oil. As a result the power to buy foreign merchandise depends upon the price realized from the sale of Egyptian cotton. The cotton exports of Egypt during 1919 resulted in a favorable trade balance for that country, amounting to $140,000,000. The cheapness of cotton and the falling off in exports during 1920 resulted in an unfavorable balance of trade, amounting to $100,000,000.

The docks and warehouses of Egypt are crowded with imported goods, which were purchased at high prices and can not be absorbed. Commercial failures have been numerous and business enterprises are in an unsettled condition. As a result of this serious situation indications in Egypt point toward a substantial reduction in the acreage planted to cotton during 1921 with a considerable increase in the area devoted to the production of feed and foodstuffs. In order to encourage the production of cereals, the Government has recently authorized the exportation of wheat and barley without restriction until further notice.

Eight Southern Counties Show Heavy Yield of Cotton.

The average annual commercial production of all cotton-producing countries of the Western Hemisphere outside of the United States does not equal the total cotton production of eight counties in Texas, South Carolina, and Mississippi during 1920. Three counties in Texas last year produced over 100,000 bales of cotton each. Williamson Co. led the 1920 production with 157,678 bales, closely followed by Ellis with 145,944 bales and McLennan with 133,373 bales. Three other heavy producing Texas counties were Navarro, with 98,716 bales; Bell, with 97,925 bales; and Hill, with 94,800 bales. The only other two cotton-producing counties in this class last year were Orangeburg, S. C., with 98,692 bales, and Bolivar, Miss., with 94,683 bales.

Brazil has produced an average of about 440,000 bales of cotton during the past several years, while Peru's annual production is estimated at about 165,000 bales. Mexico produced 200,000 bales in 1919 and the combined production of all other countries and islands in the Western Hemisphere was probably less than 50,000 bales, all of which amounts to less than the 921,861 running bales produced in the eight cotton counties mentioned.

The total production of these eight counties is about double the production of Russia which has fallen to 500,000 bales in recent years, and almost equal to the average annual production of Egypt and of China, each of which produces about 1,000,000 bales annually. It is nearly one-third the average production of India, which plants annually about 20,000,000 acres in cotton and has averaged about 3,200,000 bales annually for the past five years.

Cotton Planted and Harvested Every Month of Year.

Cotton is being planted and harvested every month in the year in some of the cotton-producing countries of the globe. The crop is grown in both the northern and southern hemispheres. More than 95% of the annual world production, however, is grown in regions north of the Equator.

The principal cotton-growing countries of the world, the average annual production for the past five years, and the dates of planting and harvesting the crop are given in the following table:

Country.	Average production.	Main planting season.	Main picking season.
	500 lb. bales.		
United States	11,515,000	Apr.–May...	Sept.–Dec.
India	3,225,000	Apr.–Oct....	Feb.–Dec.
Russia	543,000	Mar.–Apr...	Aug.–Oct.
Egypt	1,127,000	.....do.....	Do.
China	901,000	May.....	Oct.–Nov.
Brazil	405,000	Dec.–June...	July–Feb.
Mexico	144,000	Feb.–Mar...	Sept.–Dec.
Peru	118,000	Oct.–Nov...	May–Sept.

Southern Bankers Forcing Cotton Acreage Reduction.

That the bankers in the Mississippi Delta, which is one of the heaviest cotton producing sections of the United States, are determined to force a reduction in the cotton acreage of that section this year is indicated by the attitude of six of the largest banks in Bolivar Co., Miss. Bolivar Co. is the heaviest cotton producing county in the State, and one of the largest in the South, having produced an average of 105,362 bales annually for the past five years.

The customers of all the banks have been notified that no loan will be made after July 1, 1921, any part of which is to be used in buying feedstuffs. Customers are warned that those who do not grow sufficient feed for use on their plantations will have to borrow money elsewhere.

These banks state that over $1,000,000 was loaned to customers last year to buy feed of various kinds. As similar measures are being advocated by many of the banks in the South, it is evident that the campaign for a reduction of the cotton acreage is having some effect.

Foreign Markets

U. S. BELIEVED BUT TEMPORARY DANISH BUTTER MARKET.

Heavy Imports Not Expected to Continue—France and Holland New Buyers of Danish Stock.

Belief that the heavy exportation of Danish butter to the United States during the past year is temporary in character gains added weight from reports of recent developments. The Danish Butter Trade Journal (Smør Tidende) states that the report that an agreement has existed among Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany for the purpose of purchasing Danish butter jointly in order to prevent one country from outbidding the other in competition on the open markets has been confirmed by a statement of the Belgian minister of foods. This policy caused Denmark to seek other markets. Largely because of prevailing rates of exchange and comparative price levels the United States was an attractive market during the past year.

France a New Outlet.

Exports of butter to France, a newer outlet than the United States, have already reached such dimensions as to exceed the exports to the British market. It is, however, obviously unwise to jump to the conclusion that France is to be reckoned with as Denmark's chief customer for butter in the future. Prewar France not only made her own butter but exported considerable quantities to England. It is a matter of a higher price being obtainable in France at the present time.

Of exceptional interest is the recent exportation of butter by Denmark to Holland, the first shipment of which arrived on Mar. 1. Holland did not import Danish butter because of a shortage. On the contrary, there are, according to the American consul at Rotterdam, immense stocks of butter on hand in Holland. But the price, under the Dutch Butter Control, was considered abnormally high and the municipal government of Amsterdam, therefore, began to import Danish butter for the purpose of breaking the monopoly of the Holland butter interests, which, working through the Dutch Butter Control were able to maintain high prices. All through the development of dairying as a Danish export industry Great Britain has been Denmark's principal market.

There is no good reason to doubt the statement made in the Danish Butter Trade Journal that "after all, when the release of the British market from April 1 has contributed to stabilizing export, that country will probably remain our chief customer, as she has been heretofore."

U. S. Imports Italian Carub Beans.

About 186,000 lbs. of carub beans were shipped to the United States from Naples, Italy, during 1920, according to the American consul at that station. The leguminous bean and pod of the carub tree are extensively used as horse feed in southern Italy and are cultivated in the southern Provinces of Italy and in Sicily, where the soil and climate are similar to those of the nonirrigable foothills of southern California.

Exports of Wool from China Decrease 58% During 1920.

Regardless of a decrease of about 58% in the exports of wool from China during 1920, as compared with normal exports, the stocks held are not believed to be so large as generally reported by the wool trade. It was believed that China had exported little wool during the past two or three years, and that practically the entire clip of that period was held in storage. A review of China's wool exports since 1914, however, shows a fairly constant volume leaving China. In 1919 the tonnage was greater than during any one of the five preceding years.

In view of the situation the U. S. Bureau of Markets cabled the consul general at Shanghai for a report on the wool stocks. While definite information as to the volume of the stocks on hand was not available, it was estimated that stocks at Tientsin, the principal wool center of China, were only about 18,000,000 lbs., of which 97% was medium to low grade wool.

China exports some goat and camel wools, but the amount is not large nor does it compete with American wools. The following table showing the exports of wool from 1914 to 1920 includes goat and camel wools:

Exports of Wool from China, 1914–1920.
[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Kinds.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Camel	3,359	4,138	3,971	4,498	5,109	5,304	13,828
Goat	1,312	1,368	1,737	1,818	1,680	2,625	1,113
Sheep	40,401	50,362	44,605	45,247	42,405	48,776	6,539
Total	45,072	55,868	50,313	51,563	49,194	56,705	21,480

Siamese Rice Control Abolished.

The Siamese Government has announced the entire abolition of rice control as regards both exports and the fixing of local prices for rice and its products, according to the American consul at Bangkok, Siam. The reason given for this action by the retiring Board of Rice Control is that the rice crop for the current season is plentiful in Siam as well as in neighboring countries, and that foreign markets are well supplied. Therefore the board finds that it is not necessary to continue the control of sales and purchases of rice. Merchants and farmers will be allowed to make their own deals as in ordinary years, free from all control.

Condensed-Milk Factory in Colombia.

A Colombian firm with headquarters at Cartagena is manufacturing approximately 300 lbs. of powdered milk and 300 lbs. of butter daily, according to the American consul there. The milk is packed in barrels of 150 lbs. each and is being sold for an average of 12¢ per lb. The butter is put on the market in cans containing 40 lbs. each. Packed in this manner it brings a price of 45¢ per lb. It is also put up in 1 lb. cans, 48 cans to the case, and sold at 50¢ per lb. The powdered milk is sold locally and in France, while the butter is marketed locally and in the Canal Zone.

French Indo-China Has Rice for Export.

The total amount of rice available for exportation from Saigon, French Indo-China, is placed at 4,188,740 lbs., according to the American consul at that port. Of this amount 3,306,900 lbs. are from the 1920–21 crop, while 881,840 lbs. were carried over from the 1919–20 crop.

Belgium Fast Restoring Agricultural Lands Devastated During World War.

The great work of restoring the devastated areas of agricultural land in Belgium will be completed during the spring of 1921, according to the Belgian Minister of Agriculture. About 15,000 acres of devastated farm land in Belgium are being put into condition every month. In the devastated regions 313,118 acres were under cultivation in 1914. This entire area was rendered completely unsuitable for cultivation during the war. In 1919, 114,424 acres were restored and in 1920 about 127,192 additional acres, making a total of 241,616 acres which can be cultivated at the present time. Only 71,502 acres remain to be restored.

Comparative figures showing the progress made in restoring the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs follow:

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1914	18,467	116,394	8,252	135,860
1919	5,941	16,360	2,873	14,888
1920	9,067	39,480	10,272	35,850

Exports of Seeds From Holland Shown.

The seed-growing industry of the Netherlands is resuming its prewar proportions, especially in north Holland and Groningen, according to the consul general at Rotterdam. Trade during the past year was good, although considerably less than in 1919. This decrease was due to the fact that in 1919 there was an abnormal demand from Germany for seed peas and beans and miscellaneous vegetable seed.

The values of seed exports from the Netherlands for each of the past two years were as follows:

	1919	1920
Flax seed (for sowing)	$821,648	$974,233
Flax seed (other)	620	131,730
Rape seed	4,248	218,048
Poppy seed	103,924	243,630
Caraway seed	761,486	470,589
Mustard seed (brown)	89,876	107,281
Mustard seed (yellow)	208,202	168,664
Grass seed	101,172	117,775
Clover seed	64,382	135,158
Seed peas and beans	2,248,803	205,839
Other vegetable seeds	1,421,780	586,776
Flower seeds	122,337	157,728
Beet seed	271,068	221,823
All other seeds	165,527	191,324
Total	6,385,073	3,930,598

During 1919 and 1920 about 75% of the flax seed went to Ireland; Germany imported about 50% of the rape seed, 35% of the caraway seed, most of the peas and beans, and some miscellaneous vegetable seeds. Great Britain took most of the grass seed; the United States was the best customer for miscellaneous vegetable seeds and also imported about 85% of the poppy seed, 75% of the beet seed, 60% of the flower seeds, 20% of the caraway seed, and a fair quantity of rape, yellow mustard, and grass and clover seed.

Various forms of cooperative activity are found in the United States. A considerable number of associations are organized for the cooperative purchase of farm supplies.

In 1919 the State of Washington produced more apples than have been produced in any other State in the history of the country.

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